THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

Vol. XXXIX., No. 1051. SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887. Price, Tls. 12 ⅌ An.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c
Leading Article—
The Punishment of unfortunate shipmasters 301
Summary of News 302
Miscellaneous Articles—
The Naval Manœuvres in the Channel. 305
Mr. Gladstone's Concessions 305
The Judgment on the loss of the *Tasmania* 306
Chinese in Australia 307
Romanisation of Chinese Proper Names, and Titles 307
Review—
English-mail Papers 308
Outports, &c.—
Chefoo 310
Newchwang 310
Peking 311
Tientsin 311
Foochow 311
Nagasaki 312
Peking Gazettes 312
Official Papers—
A Memorial on Imperial Household Finance 314
A Memorial on Finance 314
Meetings—
Municipal Council 315
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld. 316
Amusements—
Cricket—Under 30 *v.* Over 30 316
No. 2 Co., S.V.C., Rifle Competition 316
Correspondence—
To Billiard Players 317
Miscellaneous—
Notes from Native Papers 317
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 317
The Lascar Crews of the P. & O. 318
Chefoo Trade Report 319
Law Reports—
H.M.'s Supreme Court—
Hung Chee-foo *v.* C. W. Ure 319
In Admiralty—
Re the s.s. *Pechili* 320
H.M.'s Police Court—
R. *v.* Macgreg

DEATHS.

At 3, Miller Road, Shanghai, on the 11th of September, 1887, Mary, the beloved wife of James Shearer, aged 25 years.

At Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1887, T. J. Macdonald.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Wind.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	10 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
Sept	•	•	•	•	•	•			..
11	29.90	85.0	85.0	75.0	85.0	83.0	4	N.E.	..
12	29.85	82.0	84.0	78.0	82.0	80.5	3	S.S.E.	..
13	29.65	78.0	86.5	76.0	78.0	75.5	3	N.N.W.	..
14	30.05	72.0	79.5	67.0	72.0	68.0	2	,,	..
15	30.05	73.0	75.5	68.0	73.0	69.0	2	North	..
16	30.09	75.0	77.0	68.0	75.0	70.0	2	N.E.	..
17	30.07	77.0	78.0	71.0	77.0	73.0	3	East	..

Explanation.

Initials:—b blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull) r. rain s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21 estimated.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per str. *Omi Maru*, for Nagasaki—Capt. W. Dobie, Messrs. John Knowles, J. W. Milshead and J. W. L. Williamson. For Kobe—Mrs. Mann and 2 daughters, Messrs. W. J. Harris, B. Atkinson, Handa, E. Robinson, D. Woodford, John Facekay and G. Birgman. For Yokohama—Gen. J. D. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy and 2 children, and Mr. Geo. Davidson. For San Francisco—Messrs. Geo. H. Wheeler and J. R. M. Smith.

Per str. *Djemnah*, for Hongkong—Miss Ida Paxton, Messrs. Fr. Chalot, H. E. Fisld and H. J. Simon. For Saigon—Messrs. Kervella, Fournier, Potterie, l'Hostis and Bigourdin. For Port Said—Miss E. A. Sergiewsky. For Marseilles — Dr. Rettich, Messrs. John Schmidt, Calve, Beaulien, Nicol, Rousseau, Frapin, Pinaud, Abrell, Bouvet, Le Rudulier, Patroy and J. Maltley.

Per str. *Tamsui*, for Newchwang—Mr. and

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Wheir, 3 children and amah.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Gilles and Mrs. Stiles, Messrs. P. Lieder, Mendel and Moses and one Missionary.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow — Master Emery.

Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow—Messrs. D. Spence and Manley.

Per str. *Wenchow*, from Amoy—Capt. Wareham.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Bean.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1887.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, in his speech to the *Worcester* boys—the *Worcester* being the Thames Nautical College for the training of officers for the mercantile marine—at the recent prize distribution, told the boys that they must continue to work very hard at their profession, because, as he warned them, "no mistake leading to calamity at sea was ever forgiven, as no shipowner would ever trust life and property in such hands again." No doubt this warning made a deep impression on the boys to whom it was addressed, but some of his hearers must have smiled at the exaggeration it conveyed. If it were actually true, it would shew a state of things so unjust that it ought not to be allowed to endure for a moment. Officers who make mistakes leading to calamity are constantly re-appointed, and instances of this even in this corner of world will the case. We say 'supposed to have made,' because there is no proof that he made any mistake, in fact the evidence goes to shew that had his orders been carried out, the *Tasmania* would have reached Marseilles in perfect safety. But he is not alive to defend himself; and his professional character can now never be cleared. But if he had lived, it would seem from what Mr. Rothery said of the course he is supposed to have set, that he would have been blamed for the loss of his ship, and possibly had his certificate suspended. A coast captain here lost his ship the other day, after twenty-seven years of faithful and successful service. There was no Court to suspend his certificate, but the result to him was as bad, for he was turned out of the company, whose oldest captain he was and this for one mistake. The cruel injustice of this is evident, when it is seen that in no other profession is one mistake punished with any thing like this severity. At Maiwand Generals Burroughs and Primrose, by sheer incapacity, were grievously beaten by the Afghans with enormous loss of life; but so far from being punished, they are allowed to retire quietly on their pensions. Lord Chelmsford never received any punishment for the gross incapacity he displayed in South Africa. The *Euphrates*, troop-ship, not long ago, with a whole regiment on board, ran at full speed on the only bit of sand near Tarifa, and happily there was no loss of life, but if she had gone on the rocks close by the catastrophe would have been appalling; and yet, after a short interval, her captain is given the command of a first-class ship. In every walk of life men make mistakes, with more or less serious consequences, but it is only the shipmaster who is punished by having his means of livelihood summarily taken away. There is another great injustice too. The most vigilant captain must sometimes rely on his officers who are sent to him and whom he does not choose for himself; yet he is too often responsible for their remissness. Quite recently a P. & O. steamer coming out of Suez was very nearly lost. The captain had set the course, and gone to his room. After a little while he came out on deck to have a look round, and found to his horror that the ship was making straight for the rocks, and was close to them. He rushed to the pilot-house, had the helm put hard over, and got the ship into safety; then he looked round and found the officer of the watch, who had probably been overworked the day before at Suez, asleep on the flag-locker, and the binnacle lights out, so that the helmsman was steering by guess. It was a lucky escape for the ship and for the captain, for he would probably have been blamed, if the steamer had been lost. It is quite true that the captain of a large steamer has a number of lives and a great amount of property entrusted to his care; but does he not realise that responsibility without needing to be warned by the prospect of such punishments as Naval Courts inflict, and is not the knowledge that a mistake will be treated with such Draconian severity likely to actually weaken his nerve, and increase his liability to mistakes? We do not argue in favour of men who are actually careless and who navigate in a happy-go-lucky way, as if the ship might be trusted to steer herself. But we do say that when a captain has a record of faithful service, and has proved himself a good seaman and a careful navigator, he ought not to be branded for life, perhaps actually ruined, for a single mistake. It is unjust, and it is a flagrant infraction of the golden rule; and it is probably the feeling that it is unjust, and is not doing as one would be done by, that makes nautical assessors so often over-lenient to men who court a loss not by a mistake, but by sheer carelessness. We speak of nautical assessors who are still practising their profession. Retired captains, who have given up following the sea, from whose ranks the Assessors are drawn for the Wreck Court at home, do not err on the side of leniency; in fact, they are apt to be unduly hard, from a feeling of contempt for the seamanship that has grown up since their time. "We didn't do things in that way," they say to themselves, "when we commanded ships." Justice should hold her scales level; she too often forgets to do it when a ship-captain is the victim.

Summary of News.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Brindisi*.

◆

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SERIOUS OCCURENCE IN IRELAND.

London, 10th September.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien having failed to appear to the summons for inciting to violence, a warrant was issued, but the police were repulsed and several killed and wounded.

THE KING OF SAMOA DEPOSED.

The Germans have deposed the King of Samoa (Navigators Islands) and proclaimed a rival Monarch. The British and United States Consuls have protested.

ARREST OF MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN.

London, 12th September.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien has been arrested.

NEWS OF STANLEY.

News of Mr. Stanley has been received dated 12th July.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

London, 14th September.

Mr. Dillon demanded that political prisoners should be leniently treated, to which Mr. Balfour replied that there would be no distinction made between them and others.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will be prorogued on Friday.

THE RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

London, 15th September.

Kilwarline	1
Merry Hampton	2
Timothy	3

Kilwarline is an Irish bred colt, by *Arbitrator* from *Hasty Girl*, and ran very well as a two year old, when, ridden by the late F. Archer, he won the Wynyard Plate worth £700 at Stockton and the Harrington Stakes, £756, at Derby. He was also second to *Rêve d'Or* in the Bretby Stakes. This year he had not been so successful before winning the St. Leger, and Capt. Machell, whose property he was until two months ago, sold him for 7,000 guineas to Lord Rodney.

THE COMTE DE PARIS FORESEES MONARCHY.

A Manifesto has been issued by the Comte de Paris in which he states that he foresees an impending crisis from which Monarchy must arise.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

London, 23rd August.

The French Consular Agent at Sofia has broken off relations with the Bulgarian Government.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN, M.P.

London, 25th August.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., has been summoned to appear at the Mitchelstown Assizes on the 9th proximo, under the Crimes Act, for inciting the tenants of the Kingston Estate to resist the law.

THE ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN.

Bombay, 26th August.

Ayub Khan escaped from Teheran on the 14th instant, and is believed to have reached Russian territory.

Constantinople, 26th August.

Prince Ferdinand finds himself in a difficult position, as he is unable to form a Ministry.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE EDICT AGAINST THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

London, 26th August.

Mr. Gladstone moved last night that the Edict be disallowed, the necessity for it being unproved. The right hon. gentleman said that whilst he deprecated boycotting, without doubt the National League had brought invaluable benefits to the people.

Mr. Balfour replied that at the present moment there were nearly five thousand cases of boycotting, and that the League labours not to protect the tenants but to destroy the landlord.

The debate was adjourned.

DEFEAT OF MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION.

London, 27th August.

Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Crimes Act was rejected by a majority of seventy-eight.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

In the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson stated that Austria, Holland, Italy, and Denmark have now agreed to join the conference on the Sugar Bounties. Germany, Spain, and Belgium agreed some time ago; no other replies have yet been received.

ARTIN BEY'S MISSION TO BULGARIA.

France warmly supports a proposal of Russia, that a Russian General shall accompany Artin Bey on his mission to Bulgaria. The Porte hesitates.

THE CZAR AT COPENHAGEN,

The Czar of Russia is at Copenhagen.—*Straits Times.*

Of the following telegrams, from the *Straits Times*, some are new and others are fuller than those received here direct on the same subjects:—

THE PROJECTED RUSSIAN MISSION TO BULGARIA.

Constantinople, 31st August.

England, Austria, and Italy disapprove the sending of a Russian General to Bulgaria.

The present Cabinet retain office until after the September elections.

Constantinople, 2nd September.

The Porte has agreed to the despatch of General Ernroth.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

London, 31st August.

A new Anglo-American Commission has been appointed. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is Chief British Commissioner, and proceeds forthwith to Canada.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Berlin, 2nd September.

An official bulletin states that the Crown Prince progresses towards recovery, because his general health is excellent, but a return of the growth is not improbable, and absolute rest of the voice is imperative, also the avoidance of all cold and damp.

◆

A telegram has been received in Tientsin from the Concessionaires of the American-Chinese Bank, in the United States, saying that they accept the terms agreed upon with Count Mitkiewicz, and that an agent will proceed to China forthwith to conclude the necessary arrangements.

At the seventh annual meeting of the China Shipowners' Association held on Wednesday at the office of the Agents, after passing the Directors' Report and Accounts, the shareholders agreed to wind up the Company, and Messrs. Morris, Galles, M. H. Cook, and Bannerman were appointed a Committee with the same power as a Board of Directors, to carry out the dissolution, and wind up the Association as advantageously as possible. The report of the Company shewed that the net earnings amounting to Tls. 4,095.96, had been more than absorbed by re-classing, re-metalling and repairs, the working shewing a loss for the year of Tls. 3,907.49. The four ships of the company's fleet are fully employed at current rates of freight.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club on Thursday, the usual formal business was transacted, and the outgoing Committee re-elected for the ensuing year with the exception that Mr. Fabris replaces Mr. Halton, who retires. Thirteen new members were elected to the Club, and the former balloting Committee was re-elected *en bloc.* The Report and Accounts are satisfactory from one point of view, the financial, and unsatisfactory from another, the histrionic. The Club only gave two performances during the season, both of which were fortunately very well attended, so much so that while the Club began the season with a debit balance of $35.11, it concluded it with a credit balance of $267.36; and this fortunate result is not due to any special economy in the matters of advertising and printing (which cost $237.37), wardrobe ($338.51), scenery and properties ($335.36), refreshments ($299.50), music ($335), gas ($146.67) sundry expenses ($309.28) or rent ($250). The small number of performances given, only two against the five or six a season which the Club used to give, is attributed to the difficulty of getting ladies to act, though it seems paradoxical that as the number of ladies increases in Shanghai, the number of those willing to come on the boards should decrease. It is to be hoped that the Club will have better luck during the coming season, and be able to give us a monthly performance, as it used to do. The allegorical cars which formed a notable part of the Jubilee procession in June, are mentioned, and their designers deserve every credit; it is noticeable that their preparation does not appear to have drawn on the Club's resources at all. It is satisfactory to see that the Trustees have at last taken in hand the decoration of the interior of the Theatre, and we are glad to know that the taste and skill of Mr. Cory, already proved at the Shanghai Club, will earn a fresh meed of admiration when the Lyceum opens its doors once more.

The Report of the New Lyceum Theatre for the past year states that the Theatre has being fairly well occupied, there having been altogether thirty-seven performances, of which thirty-one were by professionals, in the twelve months. The receipts for rent were Tls. 1,292.31, a dividend of four per cent. was paid on the ordinary debentures, and the full interest of five per cent. on the preference debentures, and the accounts shew a balance in hand on the 6th of September of Tls. 1,347.65; but as the decorations and repairs of the Theatre, the new curtain, etc., will absorb a considerable portion of this sum, and the fire insurance and interest on the preference debentures have to be provided for, there will be no dividend paid on the ordinary debentures at present.

We dare say it will strike most people as strange that Lord Salisbury should have said that the establishment of an American-Chinese Bank in China was outside the limits of those matters on which the British representative should think it worth the expense of telegraphing. Ordinary people will think that it was just one of those things which the British representative should have telegraphed home at once. The scheme of the Bank and its affiliated concessions involved the greatest change in Chinese affairs which has as yet been proposed, in fact it comprehended everything necessary to make China as nearly the equal of European countries as she can be made. But in this instance, we believe that our Minister at Peking knew nothing of the doings of Count Mitkiewicz until they had been reported from Shanghai to Tientsin, and thence to the capital. But the Consul-General should not have lost a moment in reporting the matter to the Foreign Office, that is, if he has authority to spend a few dollars in important affairs like this, and if he has no authority for so doing, the sooner he obtains it the better for the credit of the Foreign Office. The following, from the *Daily News* of the 6th August, shows that one of Sir John Walsham's colleagues was no better informed; indeed, we believe, that none of them then knew anything of the matter:—Our Paris correspondent writes:—M. Constans, the French Minister at Peking, knows nothing about the concession which Mr. Jay Gould's syndicate is said to have obtained from the Imperial Government of China for telephones, railways, and banks. The idea here is that such a concession, owing to the provincial system of government, would, if acted upon, be found of little use. Each Chinese province may be said in matters of finance to enjoy Home Rule. The administration of roads and waterways is also provincial. The only railway concession which has been acted upon was granted by Li Hung-chang as Governor of Petchili, and is within the limits of his government. There are some provinces too conservative to tolerate the Steam Devil. M. Constans doubtless had, as well as a diplomatic mission, a secret one for the promotion of French financial companies, and the obtaining of concessions, and would regard the march which Mr. Jay Gould has stolen on Europe as a defeat to himself.

We hear that about 512 junks were burnt during the fire at Hankow besides over 2,000 sampans, and one thousand lives were lost. The fire originated from a cookhouse situated near the Han. It is supposed that a man was baking some cakes and in order to raise the fire which did not burn well he put on some kerosene oil, which rapidly set fire to the premises, and this grew into an enormous conflagration.

The *Kiangyung* which arrived here on the 10th from Hankow reports that the Chief Pilot, Mr. F. Matzen, died suddenly at Hankow of heart disease. He was a native of Kappel, Germany. The *Kiangyung* experienced fine weather and moderate Easterly winds throughout.

Amongst the passengers on Saturday (10th inst.) by the *Omi Maru* was Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, wife of the popular U.S. Consul-General, who accompanies her as far as Yokohama. Mrs. Kennedy and family are returning to America, temporarily it is hoped by the many friends she has made during her stay in Shanghai.

The gross profits of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the current financial year, ending on 30th September, are expected to amount to 1,150,000 *yen* at least, or 400,000 *yen* more than in the previous year.

We are informed that Mr. Edward Sassoon, formerly of Shanghai, son of Sir Albert Sassoon, C.S.I., is engaged to be married to Aline, daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild of Paris. The marriage is to take place on the 19th of October.

The corrected readings of the thermometer in Shanghai for 7th/12th instant, compared with the same days in 1886, are as under:—

	1887		1886	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
September	7...92.0	76.5	80.0	63.0
,,	8...92.2	76.5	79.0	64.0
,,	9...92.0	75.8	79.0	62.5
,,	10...91.5	76.0	77.0	62.0
,,	11...83.0	79.0	78.0	64.0
,,	12...90.2	76.5	80.0	60.0

The rainfall for the six days, including the heavy storm on Monday night amounts to 3.64 inches, of which 2.90 inches fell on Sunday. For the same period in 1886 the rainfall was only 0.04 inches.

Yesterday the British barque *Bataria*, which got on shore about two weeks ago in the Yangtsze between the Two Beacons, and was sold at public auction, and which was afterwards got off and brought to Shanghai, was again sold at auction for Tls. 2,050. We believe she is to be broken up.

The Reuter's telegram as to the burning of the Exeter theatre, as published in Hongkong says that 130 bodies had been so far recovered from the ruins.

We find this telegram in the *China Mail*:—London, 10th August.—Gladstone made a very important concession yesterday in a letter. 'All powers,' he says, 'conferred by Parliament on subordinates, or by statutory legislation, are delegated, not surrendered'; and then, he adds, 'I have no objection to enumerating "delegated" powers.' In the original bill Gladstone only enumerates 'reserved' powers.

Amoy and Tokio and Yokohama have received despatches from the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of the Queen, thanking them for their loyal Jubilee telegrams. Where is the despatch to Shanghai? Has it followed Mr. Hughes to Japan?

There was some scarcity of water on Thursday in the Company's mains, as well as the previous night, owing to the extensions taking longer than was expected. As much water as possible was stored in the Tower, and the two Councils were asked not to use any on the roads, but a good deal of watering was done nevertheless in the Anglo-American Settlement, and this necessarily restricted the supply to private consumers. The Shanghai Electric Company had a hard struggle to get enough water to keep their engine going without risk of accident to the boiler.

According to a telegram received on Monday night the typhoon in the southern part of Formosa Channel was moving northward. In another report issued by the C. C. M. Registrar during the day it was stated that the typhoon entered China at midnight a little to the east of Hongkong.

Yesterday at 3.5 p.m., a telegram was received from Hongkong by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, stating that a typhoon was passing to the Northward of Luzon.

The *Glenogle* which arrived here on Thursday reports :—Left Hongkong on the 10th Sept. at 4.30 p.m. and anchored in Junk Bay (Lyeemoon Pass), weather looking very threatening and a typhoon raging in the Formosa channel. Left Junk Bay on the 12th at 8 a.m.; from thence to Lamocks had moderate southerly winds and heavy swell. From Lamocks to Turnabout had light southerly winds and fine weather; from thence to Peshan had fresh N.N.E. wind and moderate head sea. From Peshan to port strong northerly winds, and fine clear weather.

A Chinaman has been arrested lately for issuing the most perfect counterfeit dollars and 10 cents pieces that have been seen in Shanghai. They differ slightly in weight from the genuine coins, but the stamp is perfect.

The watermark at Hankow on the 12th was 39 feet 1 inch., and at Kiukiang on the 13th 37 feet.

The Governor of Kuangtung paid a visit to Macao on the 3rd and 4th instant, ostensibly to inspect the line of demarcation between the Chinese and Portuguese territory. He landed with an armed escort of from 80 to 100 soldiers, but was rather surprised on the second landing, when the Commandant of Police objected to allowing his escort to accompany him armed through the streets, and requested them to disarm. The Governor sent the escort back to the ship, and the matter passed off without dispute.

The *Daily Press* correspondent at Macao suggests that Macaenses at Shanghai and other ports may fairly be asked to contribute to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the poor which has just been started in Macao, as they all have relations or friends in that city.

Lekin runners are giving trouble in Canton, according to the following extract from the *Hongkong Telegraph* :—A Canton correspondent writes :—A few days since the Lekin official pounced down on some silk piece-goods shipped by foreigners, and in consequence of this interference the goods narrowly escaped missing the mail steamer. Consul Seymour, on behalf of the American firms, has energetically taken the matter in hand, and addressed a remonstrance to the Viceroy that will no doubt have the desired effect. Last week the same game was tried on the tea-men, the Lekin people claiming duty not only on the tea, but also on the boxes and the lead used for packing, although Lekin had already been paid on the latter on arrival at Canton. A vigorous protest from the Tea Guild got the cargo through in time to catch the steamer.

The following notice of Mr. John Walter, late Acting Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who left Hongkong for England per *Peshawur*, appears in the *Daily Press:*—Although Mr. Walter's term of management was unfortunately associated with a run of reverses, it is well known that these were incubating before his arrival. Mr. Walter brought excellent business capacities and indefatigable industry to bear on his work, and he has at least the satisfaction of leaving the Bank clear of impending losses, so far, of course, as can be seen.

Mr. Kaw Hong Take has brought an action, claiming $1,000 damages, against Patterson, the policeman who tried to remove him forcibly from the wharf, and the case is to be heard in Hongkong on Tuesday next.

We mentioned the other day the difficulty as to his seat on the Legislative Council caused by the return to his post of the Hon. Thos. Jackson. The *Daily Press* mentions that the difficulty has been solved by that gentleman's retirement from the Council, and has little doubt that Mr. A. P. MacEwen will be elected to permanently fill the vacancy.

The latest news of the rendition case in Hongkong is contained in the following extract from the *Daily Press* of the 9th instant :—With regard to the case in which the Chinese Government sought the rendition of Chun Tik Cheung, *alias* Cheng Sam, which has for some months occupied the attention of the Magistrates, intimation was yesterday given by the Colonial Secretary to the solicitors concerned that the Governor in Council, having carefully considered the case, was of opinion that the evidence did not warrant the rendition of the accused to the Chinese Government, and His Excellency had accordingly ordered the prisoner's discharge. Notwithstanding this decision the prisoner did not secure his liberty, for it seems he was re-arrested upon fresh charges preferred by the Chinese Government. He was brought before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, on the 9th, on the charge of being concerned ina burglary and murder in Kuangtung on the 10th of October 1883, the notorious Colonel Li Loi being as before the prosecutor. Mr. Caldwell, for the prosecution, asked for a remand for a week, and the case was adjourned until to-day. The pertinacity of the Chinese in hunting down this unfortunate man is remarkable. There were originally three victims. One was so worn out by the chase that he committed suicide in gaol, one was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and escaped from the Colony before his hunters could bring a new warrant, with which they were armed, to bear on him. Ching Asam has been shot at twice, and escaped ; and this is the third attack. Fortunately for him, Mr. Dennys is as unwearied in his defence as the *soi-disant* Colonel Li Loi is in the prosecution.

A system of storm warnings is being organised, in accordance with which the Hongkong observatory will keep Singapore warned of atmospheric disturbances in the China sea, for the benefit of vessels leaving Singapore for China. The arrangement cannot be, however, reciprocal as the *Singapore Free Press* points out, Singapore being entirely out of the range of cyclones.

We take the following item of news from the *Daily Press :*—We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Pustau & Co.) that they received a telegram on the 9th announcing the total loss of the British ship *Manhegan*. The place where she has been wrecked is not mentioned in the message, which has been wired from New York, nor have further particulars been given. The *Manhegan* was a vessel of 1,143 tons, and left Hongkong on the 28th May last under the command of Captain Paulsen, for New York, under charter to Messrs. Pustau & Co.

A very severe earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama on the 6th, cracks being opened in the walls of houses. No other actual damage seems to have been done. There was a second shock on the morning of the 7th.

According to the *Choya Shimbun*, Sir Charles Dilke is making enquiries as to land for a villa near Yaami's Hotel, Saikio, and is expected to visit Japan in February next.

A paper on Japanese authors which we published lately went to shew that authorship was not a remunerative occupation in Japan. This is not to be wondered at when we find how well filled the profession is in Japan. The *Osaka Nippo* says that there was to be a gathering of authors and poets at Kioto on the 10th, only those living in the neighbourhood being invited, but it was expected that over 3,000 compositions would be submitted.

Viscount Tani, who recently resigned his seat in the Tokio Cabinet, is made the peg, according to the *Japan Mail*, on which political writers hang out their own opinions, and appears to be quite satisfied with the *rôle*. He is supposed to have recently delivered himself on the subject of the societies and bazaars that have been lately organised in Tokio for charitable proposes under official auspices. He of course approves of the readiness of officials to help their poorer brethren ; but he remarks that most of the officials have only their salaries to live upon, and if they can still afford to spend money on bazaars and such luxuries, it would be better to reduce their stipends "snd thus do a deed of charity to all taxpayers, instead of to a few persons who, perhaps, may be demoralised by such readily obtainable alms." It would be rather hard measure to benevolent officials, to dock their salaries if they expend in charity the margin left over what they actually require for their livelihood.

The New York Young Men's Christian Association is taking an energetic step in sending out a number of trained young men, maidens, and married couples to act as school teachers in Japan. As the object is more or less a charitable one, they will be lent out at moderate salaries, the tariff being 75 *yen* a month for the young men, 50 *yen* a month for the maidens, and 100 *yen* for the married couples, the employers in all cases providing house accommodation. There is such a plethora of educated young people in England now, that it is to be regretted that this idea did not strike some English Society. A school that requires, as no doubt many will, a male and a female teacher will evidently be tempted to induce them to marry as soon as possible, as it will thus save 25 *yen* a month ; but this will be an inducement to the teachers themselves to remain single, and is therefore a piece of had policy. The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that applications for these teachers are pouring in, and before long we may expect to find every village of any importance in Japan elevated and enlivened by the presence of a bright American schoolmarm.

The *London and China Express* drew attention some little time since to the curious fact that a large quantity of rails had been ordered from Germany for Japan, at a price considerably higher than that at which English makers had offered to sell. The *Jiji Shimpo* has explained the apparent anomaly, and the *Japan Mail* doubts whether the explanation is given in seriousness or sarcasm. In the first place it corrects tho *Express* as to the prices ; they were £5.0.6d. a ton for the German rails, and £4.12.6d. for the English. It appears that the rails being wanted, telegrams for offers were sent to Germany and England. The reply from Germany arrived first, and the price being thought moderate, half the quantity required was ordered before the English reply was received. This is the simple explanation ; but the *Mail* asks, why was the order dividod ? If the German price was thought moderate, why was not the whole order sent to Germany ? Was the second half reserved, because the English price was expected to be lower ? And if so, why was the order for the first half given so hastily ? These are conundrums which the *Jiji Shimpo* does not attempt to answer.

The following paragraph, anent the theatre at Exeter recently burnt, is from the *China Mail* :—A gentleman who is well acquainted with Exeter writes to us as follows with regard to the appalling disaster that occurred there four days ago :— 'The theatre just destroyed by fire is quite a new one, having only been opened about ten months ago. It was built on the most approved plans prepared by Mr. Phipps, the eminent theatre-architect of London, who has designed all the most important theatres in the United Kingdom. The old theatre, which had been in existence for about half a century, was destroyed by fire about two years ago. The new theatre, which was the property of a limited liability company, was built at the corner of two streets, giving thereby what was considered plenty of egress in different directions ; and it was considered to be one of the best in the kingdom in that respect. The building was situated immediately opposite the Old London Inn, one of the principal hotels of the City.'

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES IN THE CHANNEL.

THE *Daily News* of the 5th August contains a most graphic account, by a correspondent on board one of Admiral Fremantle's ships, of the recent manœuvres in the Channel, which resulted in the capture of Falmouth, the forcing of the Straits of Dover, and the seizure of the mouth of the Thames. After the naval review two squadrons were organised, the defending one, under Sir William Hewett, Vice-Admiral, consisting of the *Minotaur, Collingwood, Inflexible, Sultan, Monarch, Mercury, Rattlesnake* and three first-class torpedo-boats. The slowest ship was the *Inflexible*, which steams 12 knots, and the fastest the *Rattlesnake*, which does 18. Rear-Admiral Fremantle's attacking squadron consisted of the *Agincourt, Impérieuse, Conqueror, Black Prince, Iron Duke, Archer* and *Curlew*, of which the slowest was the *Black Prince*, which can hardly do ten knots, and the fastest the *Curlew*, which can do seventeen. The admirals were given an entirely free hand, it being stipulated that if Admiral Fremantle could make his way to one of the designated ports on the south coast, and lie within eight miles of it for ten hours of daylight, without being seen by the defence, the port should be regarded as captured.

Admiral Fremantle started on Monday the 1st of August from about 30 miles off Ushant, where he called a council of war and determined to make an attack on Falmouth. The metamorphoses his ships underwent remind us of the old opium clipper days in China. The *Curlew* had her funnel painted black with red stripes, her name changed to *Jubilee*, and houses built on her deck to make her look like a merchant steamer. The *Archer* had a second dummy funnel given her, and sham paddle-boxes built on her, and flew a house flag and the red ensign, while the admiral shifted his flag from the mizen to the fore, so that, if seen, he might be mistaken for Admiral Hewett. Then the squadron set off for Falmouth, the *Archer* and *Curlew* scouting on each side of the line, and the lumbering *Black Prince*, which was sadly troubled with the slows, keeping the speed down to ten knots. At nightfall all lights were extinguished, but the sea was calm and the moon bright, and there was no fear of the enemy's torpedo boats getting near without being seen. There were several false alarms during the night, but no sign of the enemy was met with. The Admiral, it should be mentioned, had previously sent Lieut. Woolley of the *Agincourt* to Falmouth in mufti, to spread false reports of his movements, and keep him posted as to what the defence was doing. Early on Tuesday morning Admiral Fremantle cast anchor in Falmouth Bay, and Lt. Woolley came off in a fishing boat, and told the Admiral that he had nearly been caught, as the *Rattlesnake*, going west, must have passed within a few miles of his squadron the evening before. However, there was no sign of Admiral Hewett in Falmouth, and at one o'clock in the afternoon, having lain in port the necessary ten hours, Admiral Fremantle got up anchor, and started off due South. Until nearly nightfall nothing was heard of the enemy, but at nine p.m. the *Archer*, which had kept behind, signalled that she saw three masted warships and two turret ships off the Start, making for Plymouth, Thus Admiral Fremantle was between Admiral Hewett and Dover, and he at once determined to try and force the Straits of Dover and get to the Thames. The squadron crowded on eastward during the night, the only trouble being the difficulty of keeping the *Black Prince* and *Iron Duke* up with the rest. On Wednesday morning there was still no sign of the defenders, but as the sun got up and the mist lifted, the *Mercury* was seen quietly steaming along on the port bow about three miles off. The *Impérieuse* was instantly sent in chase, and the two ships disappeared in the mist. There was some anxiety as to what had become of the *Impérieuse*, but at 2 p.m. she rejoined, saying that by forced draught she had managed to keep up with the *Mercury*, which is supposed to be a knot and a half faster, and had chased her into Portland. She had then made signals as if Admiral Fremantle were on board, and then steamed away in the opposite direction to that pursued by the squadron until well out of sight of land, when she turned round and rejoined the fleet. In the Straits of Dover Admiral Fremantle was discovered by the torpedo boats of the coast flotilla under Captain Long, and a running fight ensued which is very graphically described. The coast flotilla claim that they destroyed the *Black Prince* and *Iron Duke*, but allow that the rest of the squadron got by safely, and before the battle was over, the whole of the coast flotilla was itself theoretically destroyed, and Admiral Hewett's fleet being away down channel, the mouth of the Thames was left open to the attackers, and at about seven o'clock on Thursday morning Admiral Fremantle anchored his squadron in line, close to the Nore Lightship. On Thursday night Admiral Hewett appeared, and Admiral Fremantle tried to escape into the North Sea, but he was driven back into the Thames and had to come to an anchor again at Thames Haven.

There were no blank cartridges provided for the Nordenfelt guns, and they had to be improvised by taking the bullets out of the ordinary service cartridges. It is possible that this was too hurriedly done in some instances, and the consequence was that there was an explosion in one of the hoppers on the *Black Prince*, and another on the *Curlew*, six men being seriously injured. The result of the manœuvres shews that the coast is not nearly sufficiently defended, as if there had been torpedo boats and mines at Falmouth, it would have been impossible for Admiral Fremantle to capture it as he did. The way in which he did it has added greatly to his already high reputation as a naval officer.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONCESSIONS.

THE speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone to the London Liberals, in the Memorial Hall, on the 29th July is a very adroit electioneering address. It has been said of it, that without pledging himself to anything in particular, Mr. Gladstone has contrived to make the Liberal party believe that he is prepared to make all the changes in his Irish measure which would satisfy the Unionist Liberals on the one hand, and on the other those of his own party who objected to the exclusion of the Irish members from Parliament and the Irish Land Purchase bill. He has appeared to do all this, and however much Lord Hartington and his followers in Parliament may mistrust Mr. Gladstone's change of position, there is no doubt that thousands of Liberal voters throughout the country, who, either opposed the Separatist candidates at the last election, or held aloof, will be brought by this speech back to the fold. The address was an amplification of the speech which Mr. Gladstone delivered at Swansea during his Welsh campaign, and which Sir George Trevelyan found sufficient; it is more definite, and will therefore have a greater effect on the public mind. Mr. Gladstone is certain that the heart of the people, "the true people," of the metropolis is with him and the Liberal party. But the property vote and a bad registration law are fatal impediments to the declaration of the universal sentiment. The few Liberal members of Parliament who are returned by London and its districts, and the Liberals and Radicals of the metropolis, who are, according to elections in late years, in a decided minority, must have felt greatly inspirited by being told that they were the elect of the "true people." After this preliminary flattery, Mr. Gladstone ran over several projects of sections of his followers, but which are by no means accepted by the majority of them, and conveyed to his hearers, at least, hope that he would support them when again in power. These comprised a Municipal scheme for London, the enfranchisement of leaseholders, some popular change in the law affecting ground rents, and a sweeping assertion that the embankment, instead of having been made, as it should have been made, mainly at the expense of the permanent proprietary interests, was charged, "every shilling of it," either upon the wages of the working man in fuel necessary for his family, or upon the trade and industry and enterprise of the metropolis. Continuing, he said, I do not know a single case in which the scales have been more unequally weighed and in which the interests of property have enjoyed a more absurdly exclusive regard, to the utter neglect and contempt of every other human interest, than in the affairs of all London. From these quotations it will be seen that in the introductory passages in his speech Mr. Gladstone was sufficiently radical, and that in a direction likely to enlist the sympathies of persons whose political creed is rather indefinite, but who have very clear notions of what would be to their own advantage.

In treating of his Irish measures Mr. Gladstone was exceedingly dexterous. Of his Land Purchase proposals he said I am not going to defend that plan, I leave it aside altogether, but he again intimated that he and his friends thought that it is perfectly feasible to frame a plan of land purchase for Ireland which shall not impose a burden on the public credit. Of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament he said that was a matter in which England and Scotland are entitled to the determining voice, and whatever may be the determining voice of Great Britain "we have as much disposition to defer to it as if we had never mixed in any way in the subject. It is, in our opinion, a subject which it would be very unwise to attempt at this moment to cast into stereotype form, because we are perhaps yet years from the time when any responsible government will be in a position to propose any settlement of the question of Home Rule." This is rather a disheartening prospect, but we notice that before Mr. Gladstone uttered these words, others had said that the struggle for Home Rule might occupy a much longer time than was anticipated. Then again, Mr. Gladstone, with characteristic indefiniteness, gave his hearers to understand that if "there be a disposition to sever some portion of Ireland, which may be fairly called a Protestant portion of Ireland—if the public mind is in favour of that severance, we will not stand in the way." The question that suggests itself here is, will Mr. Parnell and the Nationalists agree to this severance of the prosperous North, the centre of Irish intelligence, from the poor and ignorant parts of the country over which he and they are dominant. We remember Mr. Parnell's passionate declaration during the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure, that they must have Ulster with them, they could not spare one Irishman. But it is just possible that the Ulstermen may be content with safeguards of a less extreme nature than separation from the rest of Ireland. They may, by having calmly considered Home Rule and what it means for a year or more, have come to regard it as not so very objectionable after all, as it is evident that thousands of Englishmen have come to consider it since the election of last year. But, whatever we may think of Mr. Gladstone's opinions and methods it is impossible not to admire the adroitness with which he administered praise to the Unionist Liberals out of Parliament while censuring the conduct of their representation in the House of Commons. Nothing, he says, could in his opinion be more fair, more unbiassed, and more satisfactory than the conduct throughout the country of those Liberals who, at the last election either withheld their votes from or voted against his followers. But the Unionist members are a wing of the Tory party. The fact is that Mr. Gladstone sees that a large number of the Unionists in the country have come back to his side, and that more will follow, simply because to a large part of the present electorate politics beyond being Blue or Yellow, Liberal or Tory, are not sufficiently understood by them to make them constant to a principle that does not involve their own personal interests. The best thing the Tory Government could do would be to prepare and produce at the opening of next Session a complete measure for conferring on Irishmen the management of their own affairs.

THE JUDGMENT ON THE LOSS OF THE "TASMANIA."

The judgment of the Wreck Commissioner on the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tasmania* is severe upon nearly all who were connected with the unfortunate vessel. It will be somewhat difficult for the Chairman of the Company to prove to the satisfaction of the public that the ship was sufficiently officered and properly navigated. For the Commissioner considered that for a vessel of the size and speed of the *Tasmania* there should have been provision for two officers always to have been on the watch, and the Assessors were of opinion that with one officer more the ship would have had an ample and sufficient crew. This deliverance will no doubt have the proper effect with the Directors of the Company, and probably with those of other lines trading to the East. We are not sure that any blame attaches to the Company, because the *Tasmania* is held to have been under-officered, as the Wreck Commissioner does not say that she had not the number required by the Act of Parliament, but merely gives his opinion and that of the Assessors. And we do not think that the Company can be censured for the shameful misconduct of the second officer and others. The Chairman stated in his speech to the shareholders a few months ago that all the officers on board the *Tasmania* were experienced men, several of them holding master's certificates, so that he and his colleagues had done all that they could to place their ship and the safety of her passengers in good hands. That one of the officers proved himself, when the time of trial came, to be rash and heedless of the safety of the vessel was a misfortune that could scarcely have been provided against. It does not appear from the judgment or from the evidence taken in the course of the enquiry, which we have seen, that this officer had previously shown incompetence or recklessness or did not possess the full confidence of the captain. The captain had erred in putting the ship on a course that was perfectly inexplicable to the Court, it was an improper and unsafe one, the second officer carried the mistake further by not ascertaining and verifying the position of the ship although there was a fresh wind and strong sea. The second officer was not on the bridge while the *Tasmania* was rushing on destruction, "and," the Commissioner says, "if he was on deck he did not see Cape Feno light and could not have kept a proper look-out." The case for the second officer and the other officers was ably argued by their counsel, who endeavoured to prove that the cause of the disaster was the abnormal set of the current which preceded instead of following the wind and set the ship a mile and a half out of her course, which the Commissioner deals with by saying: That in the opinion of the Court the cause of the disaster was that when the current and breeze took her to the leeward of her course, no proper steps were taken to ascertain and verify her position, and more improper and unseamanlike conduct the Court had seldom seen. The censure passed on the state of affairs on board after the disaster, and on shore, is not too severe: no one, except the chief officer, connected with the ship comes out of the enquiry with credit; some blundered, others behaved with a callousness which we hope has rarely been shown by English sailors. Many of the male passengers refused to lend a hand and otherwise conducted themselves in a shameful way. The whole story of the wreck is one that we would wish to forget.

It will be seen that the Court was of opinion that Lascars are almost a necessity in tropical climates and the Red Sea, allowing one Lascar and a half to be the equivalent of a European. We are not inclined to believe in the necessity for employing Lascars on board steamers trading to the East. At least one line betwen Europe and China has no Lascar seamen, and it is not understood to be an extravagantly managed company. This shows that it is not almost a necessity to employ Lascars, and the certificate, so to speak, of their general utility and trustworthiness under any circumstances at sea which the Assessors in this case give, will not remove the want of confidence which the general public feels in them. We should therefore anticipate that the P. & O. Company and other lines in which Lascars are largely employed will reconsider the policy of retaining them, at all events in such numbers. The *Tasmania* had a crew of 160 men of whom 55 were Europeans, which included we presume engineers, stewards, and others not usually included with the crew, which landsmen at least suppose to be wholly composed of sailors. And though we remember that the Chairman of the Company stated that Lascars were more trustworthy than Europeans, who frequently misconducted themselves on the voyage, we continue to be of opinion that this is because the Company in the pursuit of economy and dividends has not taken sufficient care to secure and retain good sea-faring men. There is a national interest to be considered. In support of subsidies being given to steam lines it is said that in case of war the vessels of these would be great auxiliaries to the navy, and many of them could be transformed into cruisers. Doubtless; but what would be the use as cruisers of P. & O. steamers with only 50 to 60 Europeans on board, a large number of whom were stewards? In connection with the employment of Lascars we reprint to-day a paper from the *Pall Mall Gazette* which is evidently written by one having much knowledge of his subject. The picture he draws of Lascar-manned steamers is not one to make the minds of passengers easy.

CHINESE IM AUSTRALIA.

A RECENT issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald* has a well-written leading article on the departure of the Chinese Commissioners from Australia. They went to Australia in pursuance of the roving commission they have received from some undisclosed source partly to learn how their compatriots are being treated in foreign lands, and partly, though this part of their mission was not made prominent by them, to discover how much room there is in Australia for Chinese emigrants, and what can be done to increase the export trade of China with Australia. If they really had these last objects in view, as the *Sydney Morning Herald* declares they had, it is difficult to ascertain whence they derived their commission. Those who best know Peking are convinced that the government of China takes no interest whatever in the emigration of the Emperor's subjects. If they like to go they can go, and when they like they can come back; but it is generally agreed now that the country as a whole is not over-populated, and as the Marquis Tsêng pointed out in his article on the "Awakening of China," if there are parts of China too thickly settled, there are large tracts in other provinces and especially in the north, that have never yet been tilled and that invite immigration. In fact, with the view of better protecting the northern frontier against possible violation by Russia, the government is going out of its usual way to promote a transfer of considerable bodies of men from the eighteen provinces themselves to Manchuria and Mongolia. It is true that the Government seems to have shewn of late, by its appointment of Consuls, that it does take some interest in the emigrants who have gone to the United States; but these appointments were probably made originally as a mere complement to the appointment of Ministers, which was almost forced on them by their foreign treaties, and the protection of their nationals was a secondary consideration. We doubt then whether the Chinese Commissioners had originally any intention of discovering what room there still is in Australia for Chinese, but finding, as they did, that in the older colonies their compatriots are fairly well-treated and prosperous, they may have been induced to make the farther enquiries to which the *Herald* alludes.

In Melbourne and Sydney the Commissioners were welcomed, fêted, and made much of; pleasant speeches were made to them, and they made pleasant speeches in return, but before long a cloud came up from the horizon even in Victoria and New South Wales. The labour organisations, whose power is so excessive in the colonies, took the alarm, and sent deputations to represent to the Commissioners that no more Chinese were wanted. In Queensland it was worse; here the Commissioners met with nothing but hostility from the first. The anti-Chinese spirit is as strong in Brisbane as it is in San Francisco, and precisely similar accusations are made in the two cities against the hated Mongolians. There is not the same ingratitude in Australia in this hatred that there is on the Pacific Slope. Chinese labour has made the transcontinental railways in America and brought California into touch with the Eastern states; but that labour has not the same claim to consideration in Australia. Otherwise, there is little to choose between them, except that the Chinese in the country have never been so illtreated in Australia as they have been in California. But the old cry that the presence of Chinese is "injurious to the moral, social, and trading interests of the white population" was raised at the great open air meeting on the subject in Brisbane; while the Brisbane agitators care no more than their brothers of the Sand-lots for the moral and social part of it, the great objection being that the Chinese work more cheaply and more steadily than their white competitors. The *Sydney Herald* asserts that there is more danger in the position of the question than appears at first sight. The bitter remarks of Sir Samuel Griffiths, the premier of Queensland, to which we referred a few days ago, so irritated one of the Commissioners, that he "promised to make such representations to the Emperor as will bring about a more favourable treaty between the Imperial Government and China, making the advantage reciprocal." The *Herald* recognises that the alliance of China, looking at the general condition of affairs between Russia and England, is of the greatest value to the latter power, and that Great Britain might find it awkward to refuse, if China asked for the abolition of the poll-tax which some if not all of the Australian Colonies impose on Chinese immigrants, and for more liberal treatment generally of her subjects in the Colonies. We are warned that, under such circumstances, Australia will not give way. The restrictions that have been placed on Chinese immigration have been adopted deliberately, and are not merely the result of hasty concessions to mob clamour. Our Colonists are determined that Australia shall be essentially a European community, and there is a large proportion of foreigners in China who will sympathise with the determination. We are righteously indignant with the Californians for insisting on the exclusion of the Chinese, but many of us would do much the same if we were to put ourselves in the place of the Californians. It is not necessary to open the question whether the Chinese are an inferior or a superior race; it is enough for the masses who control the government that they are a different race. The Chinese in China do not admit us to social intercourse, even when there is mutual respect, and we cannot wonder at the labouring classes in Australia being alarmed at the prospect of being swamped by a large immigration of Chinese; and we are distinctly warned that whatever concessions to China policy may tempt us to make, Australia means to stick to her refusal to be over-run by what she stigmatises as an Asiatic Horde.

ROMANISATION OF CHINESE PROPER NAMES, AND TITLES.

WHEN the social revolution of which *The Times* speaks so hopefully, takes place in old-world Peking, and its magnates condescend to pasteboard visiting-cards, a question will at last be authoritatively settled which has divided and embittered sinology for fifty years,—the question of the romanisation of Chinese proper names. Approach a sinologue when off his guard, and ask him whether a man should be allowed to know best how his own name should be spelt, and he will reply, as he has done elsewhere, that "the statement is as nearly as possible axiomatic;" when he discovers the drift of the question he will, of course try his best to back out of it. For there is very little consolation for any school of sinology to be found in such self-chosen transliterations of Chinese names as have so far appeared. Mr. Playfair, entering the lists in 1879 to defend the principle that "Pekingese is the most suitable dialect in which to romanise Chinese proper names," stoutly maintained, in his preface to "The Cities and Towns of China," that "the nation itself has declared for it." Believing this, it must have been with peculiarly mixed feelings that a few months later he read in the *Straits Times* of the death of the 'Hon. Hoh Ah Kay Whampoa, C.M.G.'; and the recent accounts in the Australian papers of the reception of the Chinese Commissioners by 'Quong Tart, Esq.' must move him now, unless he has renounced his theory, to reflection or despair. It is to be feared, indeed, that the theory will not hold good at all. The present Minister to England, when he was Taotai here, and callous if not unconscious in the matter, was known as Liu Jui-fên, but now the home papers speak of him as H.E. Lew Sui-fun, and it may reasonably be presumed that the change meets with his approval. The 'Marquis

Tsêng' on the other hand brings up the whole question of foreign renderings of Chinese titles.

First and foremost is of course, that of the Chinese Emperor. It is apparently hopeless to protest against His Imperial Chinese Majesty Kwang Su, and perhaps unnecessary in Shanghai to explain the reasons for protesting. Yet it was only the other day, when the question was under discussion, that a resident explained in our hearing to a new comer that Kien Lung was not the name of a sovereign (so far we were with him), but of a royal house, corresponding in fact, with Tudor or Plantagenet. If you are disposed to be pedantically exact, it is as absurd to talk of the Emperor Taokwang as of His Serene Highness Anno Domini, or the Khalif Hegira,' but then a life of pedantic exactness is possible only to a few. Fortunately, by a self-denial that calls for corresponding gratitude on our part, the Emperors of the present Manchu dynasty have confined themselves to a single *nien-hao* or epoch, apiece, and so made it possible for us to confuse their names with their epochs. The Ming Emperors were, with one exception, equally obliging or forbearing, but the practice of the earlier dynasties was (viewed from this particular standpoint) little short of maddening. Kao Tsung of the T'ang changed his epoch fourteen times between A.D. 650 and 683, and his consort, the notorious Empress Wu, who succeeded him, changed hers (*mutabile semper*) 16 times in 21 years. Had there been Western newspapers in those days, as fortunately for their peace of mind there were not, they must, if they followed our modern practice, have asserted in one issue that Yung-shun [the style of the year 682] was Emperor of China, and in the next Hung-tao, [the year 683], and when no news came of the death of the Emperor would probably have grown exceedingly abusive over each others' theories as to the cause of the dethronement of the former. As it is, it is convenient for us to talk of the 'Emperor Tung-chih.' We may indeed combine accuracy with comfort by talking of 'the Tung-chih Emperor;' nay even, by spelling the word with a little t may show our erudition and sense of the fitness of things. It seldom matters; indeed the only occasion when it was of any consequence at all occurred during the visit of the Burlinghame Mission to Washington in 1868. The mission took with them, by way of credentials, a circular letter professing to be addressed by the Emperor of China to the Heads of Western States. Like all Chinese official documents this letter was duly dated at the end,—'Tung-chih VI year, 12th moon, 6th day,' and, like most, bore no signature. The latter omission, it would seem, appeared (it is to be hoped in the eyes of the government printer, not in those of the translator) to be seriously informal, and so the conclusion of the letter was printed in the Washington Blue Book of that year thus:—

> "Dated the sixth day of the twelfth moon of the sixth year of our reign (December 31, 1867).
>
> TUNG-CHIH."

As one of the questions most vehemently debated at the time was whether this letter was such a personal communication as a Western Sovereign could accept without loss of dignity, the above somewhat peculiar method of expressing the Chinese date was regarded by the opponents of the mission as an ingenious, if strained, attempt to provide it with a sign-manual, and was denounced accordingly. The curious reader will find a diatribe on the matter in "The Burlinghame Mission," by that violent but unfortunate partisan, Von Gumpach.

To descend a step lower in the social scale. The Princes of the Blood are familiarly spoken of as Prince Tun, Prince Kung, or Prince Ch'un, or as the Fifth, the Sixth, or the Seventh Prince. Tun, Kung and Ch'un are (we again apologise for mentioning it) adjectives, so that Prince Kung corresponds in form to our nursery hero Prince Charming, and may be rendered if there were any need to do so 'Prince Polite.' Yet, the at times painfully accurate Sir T. Wade used to speak of him as the Prince of Kung. The 'Seventh Prince' is a rendering of a popular term for Prince Ch'un, expressing the fact that he is the seventh son of the Tao Kwang Emperor.

It is, in fact, to native popular terms that we largely owe our own descriptions of Chinese magnates. When Tsêng Kuo-fan was alive, no foreigner thought of calling him the Marquis Tsêng, yet it was he who earned the title. He was either known as the Grand Secretary Tsêng, or as the Viceroy Tsêng, or by the heroic simplicity of 'Tsêng Kuo-fan.' But when he died his son succeeded only to the Marquisate, and as, unlike his father, he held no high official rank, the Chinese spoke of him as Tsêng *kou-yet*, which we translated 'the Marquis Tsêng.' In the case of the present Viceroy of Chihli it would not occur to a Chinaman to allude to him as Li *po-yet*, since the Li *chung-t'ang* (the Grand Secretary Li) is held to be by far the higher title. Foreigners, however, when the kindly interest shown by her in the female medical hospital made it necessary to speak of the wife of the Viceroy, bethought them of his nobility, and wrote the Countess Li. Home papers have recently gone a step further, and style the Viceroy's son, now in England, 'Viscount Li.' From one point of view the practice of talking of 'Prince Ch'un' and 'Earl Li' in the same breath is a little inconsistent. Just as the Seventh Prince has an honorific adjective attached to his princeship, so has Li Hung-chang to his patent of Count. In his case this is Su-i (let us say 'Upright and Intrepid.') Now if we are to speak of the Father of the Emperor as 'Prince Ch'un' why should we not call the Viceroy of Chihli, 'Earl Su-i?' The fact of the matter is, as we have said, that our terms 'Prince Kung,' 'the Marquis Tsêng,' and the like are translations, as exact as may be, of the popular names for those personages—*Kung-wang-yeh*, *Tsêng-hou-yeh*, and so on; and that if you ask any ordinary well-read Chinaman what is the honorific title of the Marquis Tsêng, he will tell you he doesn't know, but will find out by looking through the files of old gazettes for some Memorial from the Marquis' father. Did this view of the matter, by the way, occur to Tsêng Chi-tse when on his apppointment to the Mission to St. James he first found it necessary to clothe his name in foreign dress, and chose 'The Marquis Tsêng?' Here we must for the present pause; for to crowd into the few lines left to us a dissertation on the names of Chinamen who are not 'personages' might expose us to the imputation of want of respect for what, if it is not now the backbone of the Chinese nation, may, in this democratic age, become so shortly.

THE ENGLISH MAIL-PAPERS.

THE *Saturday* calls on the Government to be firm in carrying out the powers which the Crimes Bill has given them, and deals severely with Sir George Trevelyan. We are inclined to think that the following is a just estimate of that politician:—

> Notwithstanding the severe judgment which has been formed of his rapid conversion, none of Sir George Trevelyan's critics will believe that he is intentionally and consciously dishonest. The truth appears to be that he is imbued in a remarkable degree with an exaggerated attachment to party. Even in his rhetorical flights he almost always forgets to notice the public interest, while he boasts incessantly, and, if it were a subject for boasting, truly, of his exclusive devotion to the Liberal cause. He is, in this respect, the most extreme of a class of politicians which would condemn the whole body of Conservatives to political excommunication. In one of his recent speeches he pointed out the danger of making political differences coincide with the separation of classes; but the only remedy which he proposes for an undoubted danger is the unqualified submission of all other sections of the community to the dictation of the numerical majority. When, for the first time in his life, he preferred his country to his party, his resistance to a fatal policy appears to have been half-hearted, and it has not lasted for a single year. There is little reason to hope that he will at any future time emancipate himself from the narrowest form of political bigotry.

It is not pleased with the Afghan delimitation settlement, as may be seen by the concluding sentences of its article:—

> The real question is this. When of two neighbouring Powers, colonising and occupying, rather than possessing by inhabitance, great adjacent tracts of land, one has the rich, the comfortable, the accessible, the profitable districts, and the other the poor, the bleak, the inaccessible, the unprofitable; when, further, the possessor of the worst part is almost a purely military Power, the possessor of the best part a Power which, if not exactly unwarlike, resorts to war with reluctance, and carries it on with limited means; when, lastly, the policy of the one is directed by an irresponsible autocrat whose officers are only responsible to him, and the policy of the other by a cumbrous machinery of representative institutions, with officers constantly changed, checked, hampered, and bullied by timid Ministries, factious parties, and ignorant or parsimonious electors—what do history and common sense alike indicate as the probable course of events? It is scarcely necessary to answer the question. And we at least cannot see the faintest chance of that course being impeded or seriously influenced by the fact that the Russian landmarks will be a little

more distinct here and there. More particularly is this the case when it is remembered that what this settlement really amounts to is the acceptance of General Komaroff's burglarious proceedings, and the granting to Russia of a piece of territory which in itself is of no value at all and can only be regarded as desirable—first, because it shortens the way to Herat, and secondly, because it overlaps Khorassan, and so gives its possessor a better grasp on the oldest, best supplied, shortest, and most important road from the Caspian eastwards. All the territories recently acquired by Russia in this neighbourhood are valueless in themselves, and valuable only as helps to the acquisition of something further. It is, therefore, something like fatuity which congratulates itself on the idea that a Power which has got the means will rest satisfied with them, and will not go on to the end.

"The Young Men of the Day" is the moral article of the week, but it is not by any means so highly spiced as the one on young matrons from which we lately quoted. Nor is there any thing new in the reproving moralisations of the writer, mashing young men of the present day being merely variations of a very old type, indeed it is not improbable that the first father saw a great deal deserving of censure in the conduct of the first young man. We have read a good deal that was very similar to the opening charge of the *Saturday*:—

It is the way of young men to hold themselves in high estimation, and think themselves of vast importance, their estimation of themselves being possibly higher than other people's. The self-appreciation has, perhaps, been increased in the present day by the value that has been placed upon them as dancing machines, it being as much a necessity to have plenty of dancing men at a ball as it is to have a good supper and an ample supply of waiters. In their anxiety to secure a sufficiency of the male sex to adorn their entertainments, many ladies in society have, like gardeners, produced a forced exotic that has arrived at a premature growth; and young men, as they call themselves, are nothing more than boys. These beardless youths, on finding that they are sought after, attribute it to their own particular merits, and not to the fact that they are useful for dancing purposes, and accordingly begin to put on a "lot of side," and try to make the world believe that they are extremely *répandus* and valuable; and, after two or three years of this kind of life, they think it right to give ont that they are *blasés* of the innocent amusements that society is willing to provide them with. Then comes the stage in which hardly anything is "good enough"; while society of the harmless type is a bore and "not worth the trouble, don't you know," in their own phraseology. Nothing that is not of the most perfect kind is worthy of their acceptance; they must have the best food and wine, be only asked to meet the "smart set" in society, which includes all the pretty young married women; while at country houses they expect first class shooting; nor are they sparing in their condemnation of a host who gives them the best he has, if it does not happen quite to come up to their exalted ideas. The amusing part of this is that many of these spoiled darlings in society are endowéd with but small allowances from their parents, and but for the generous hospitality extended to them they would have to live upon the plainest and simplest fare if they kept within their means. It sounds most grotesque to hear thom abusing the good things they are enjoying at the expense of others, knowing at the time, and they do, that, if catering for themselves, they would be quite unable to enjoy any such luxuries.

A very amusing article is that on "Chestnut Bells"—the latest American slang expression—"a portable tin tintinabulum, invented by an ingenious Yankee and now a part of the equipment of all good Americans":—

It is carried, nominally, like the revolver for defence, but there seems to be good reason to believe that it is rapidly being converted, like that implement, to most aggressive purposes. Woe to the lecturer who ventures to utter a "truism" or even to repeat himself At once the sharp *kling* of the chestnut bell is heard in the audience. Even clergymen while preaching have heard the awful sound. As to the stage. A man from Peoria who went to see Mr. Irving in the *Bells* was much puzzled with the plot, till at last an inkling of it dawned upon his mind, and he burst out with "I say, fellows! I see into it now. That chap has been lettin' off chestnuts all his life, and now his conscience is *a-ringing* it into him." And again we are told in the *Chicago Tribune* that a celebrated "dude" in New York, on being told that he was a bore, retaliated by ringing a series of violent peals. "Au had him there, don'cher know!' he remarked, in the peculiar tone which is now supposed by American swells to be "pure London English."

But it is time to consider what will be the ultimate effect of the chestnut bell on American intellect and culture. Is it really good for a country to have no old jokes, no venerable Joes, no standards of "fun"? Everybody cannot rise to a point of order or to tho point of a joke with the acumen of a Riddleberger. Even a great American declared, after years of investigation through the annals of mediævals, classic, Egyptian, and Assyrian wit and humour, that there are only twenty-five original jests in existence, and that all known at the present day can be referred to one or another of these. At the end of the last century the chestnut bell was rung in France as "Connu!" The result has been—froth. A feverish fretfulness for something new, and ever something new, brought France from Rabelais to Voltaire—some may say raised it—but the cry of "Connu!" debased it to endless isolated frivolous witticisms. There has been great rejoicing over the death of the pun; but even the pun was not so bad as the mere slang phrase which is succeeding it.

The *Spectator* is not brilliant this week, but its two articles on the recent Naval Review are interesting, as the extract which we take from one of them will show:—

When, on Saturday last, the Queen, anchored in the very centre of her Fleet signalling to the commanders of all the vessels to attend on board her yacht, the spectacle was not merely extraordinarily striking to the eye, but such as to fire the imagination. The Fleet itself was the most powerful that the world has ever seen assembled in one place and under one command. It would not have needed even one quarter of the double line of war-ships that stretched from where the Royal yacht lay for four miles, and formed a long sealane across the green water of the Solent, to have totally destroyed the most powerful of the Navies that in former days have been collected on the same spot. The four or five vessels lying immediately around the Queen, with their armour invulnerable to the artillery of an earlier age, with their speed, and with their all-shattering guns, would with shell-fire and ram have broken and sunk an opposing fleet of wooden vessels almost before they had been made ready for action. Opposite the Queen lay the 'Inflexible,' the flagship for the Admiral, fitted with engines of 8,000 horse-power, armed with four 80-ton guns in her turrets, eight light guns, four quick-firing and seventeen machine-guns, and three torpedo-tubes, protected with armour-plates, iron nearly two feet thick, and able to steam more than fifteen miles an hour, the 'Inflexible' alone could have dealt destruction to a whole squadron of the days of Nelson. Near her was anchored the 'Collingwood,' a vessel of the new 'Admiral' class, with engines of 9,570 horse-power, capable of attaining a speed of eighteen or nineteen miles an hour, and armed with four guns of 43 tons and six of lesser weight, and with no less than twelve quick-firing guns and four torpedo-tubes; while on all sides were to be seen some of the most powerful vessels afloat. Behind the 'Inflexible' lay massed a flotilla of torpedo-boats, which by themselves would be capabie of carrying destruction more certain even than the shells of 80-ton gun, or the stroke from the steel ram of the heaviest ironclad. But even if compared with the Fleets that any one of the other nations of Europe could to-day put afloat, the ships gathered at Spithead must be admitted to surpass them greatly in strength, and this though our squadrons in the Mediterranean, in the Pacific, on the American, African, and China stations, remain unimpaired in strength and numbers. The Review, indeed, may be said to have demonstrated that what we take to be the desire of the English public, has been very fairly attained,—that is, that not only shall our naval force be stronger than that of any other Power, but than that of any two Powers in alliance. From a naval point of view, then, the Review was a legitimate subject of congratulation to all Englishman.

In these days when the landlord class are being written down as much as possible by radical newspapers, the account of "The Duke of Sutherland as a model landlord" is interesting It gives a history of the dealings of the Duke's family with their estates and tenantry in Caithnesshire since the property came into their hands. From a pamphlet, by the land agent of the family. the doings of the present Duke are thus epitomised.

Before his time, toll-free roads traversed the whole country, and convenient inns, kept by respectable folk, who were under the strongest guarantees for good behaviour, were planted at suitable places. But all this has been revised and extended. The country has been opened up by railway communication constructed at the proprietor's cost, which, though now amalgamated with the Highland Railway system, which runs from near Perth to within sight of Skye on the West, and to Thurso in the extreme North—a system which will almost vie in extent, therefore, with any in the Kingdom—left him with a loss of £80,000. Moveover, his early liking for the crofters, his desire to do them justice, and to work out the amelioration of their condition, have never abated. A large slice of his immense expenditure was devoted specially to their behoof. Mr. Brereton sums up his spontaneous outlay at £824,750, whereof £561,372 went on estate improvements, £230,702 on railways, and £32,676 on other public works,—more than one-half of the whole, or £446,199 in all, being spent upon labour. It is surely a rare instance of princely munificence, the more noteworthy that the sum of nearly £6,000 derived from the tenantry does not meet the poor-rates and the school-rates, from which they alone derive benefit. Nevertheless, though he may have been a little irritated by recent proceedings, as even a very complacent man might excusably be, their benefactor has not grown wearied or niggardly. A very distinct intimation of his sagacious forecast is given unconsciously by Mr. Brereton, who lets fall a hint that if the Government would help the crofters, upon the lines of the Irish Purchase Act to buy their holdings in fee simple, the Duke would not object. It will probably come to something of this sort at last. Were all landlords like the Duke of Sutherland, as exemplary, as considerate, capable of being as generous, and disposed to be so, the need might be avoided,—certainly the difficulties of the performance would be smoothed.

The *Pall Pall* has a good deal about affairs in this part of the world in this week's number. It has a paragraph on the telegram which appeared in the *Standard* on the Mitkiewicz Concessions in which it guesses that the amount of capital for the new Bank was two hundred thousand dollars or taels and not pounds as the telegraph stated. The said telegram made a considerable sensation at home and a good deal of telegraphing took place between London and America on the subject, but we do not notice that anything was added to our knowledge of it. Mr. Wharton Barker seems to have kept his own council pretty well. The matter was made the subject of a question in the House of Lords, when Lord Salisbury, replying to Lord Rosebery said, he was unable to confirm or contradict the reported establishment of an American Chinese bank, adding that it was fair to say that, this being a matter not directly concerned with the Foreign Office, our representative—at Peking, we suppose—may not have thought it worth the expense of telegraphing. We refer to this elsewhere. Under the heading of "Sir John the Tishbite" the *Pall Mall* points out the peculiarity of Sir John Hennessy's position as a Conservative protegé, a member of the Carlton, and a democratic Home Ruler in the colonies which he has governed. He is a democratic Elija who is sent to preach the gospel of liberty, justice and self-government to the most despotic dependencies of the Empire, and more stuff of this sort. This passage in the article, cannot be pleasant reading for our neighbours in Hongkong:—

> He is a man of intense, almost feverish, intellectual activity, whose presence acts as yeast in every society into which he is thrust, and he has been interned time after time in communities where the number of educated men can almost be counted upon the fingers.

It is manifestly untrue, and shows the greatest ignorance of Sir John's career. He has never succeeded on a Governor in any colony where there were considerable number of educated men, his one partial success being in Labuan where the fingers of one hand would probably be sufficient to count the number of educated Europeans. The *St. James's* is a fair average number, we take some extracts from Dr. O. W. Holmes' letters:—

> A flying visit was paid to the British Museum, and Dr. Holmes 'can easily instruct his reader, if he will follow his teaching, in learning how not to see it."
>
> When he has a spare hour at his disposal, let him drop in at the Museum, and wander among its books and its various collections. He will know as much about it as the fly that buzzes in at one window and out at another. . . . . . I have shown how not to see the British Museum; I will tell how to see it. Take lodgings next door to it—in a garret if you cannot afford anything better—and pass all your days at the Museum during the whole period of your natural life. At threescore and ten you will have some faint conception of the contents, significance, and value of this great British institution, which is as nearly as any one spot the *nœud vital* of human civilization, a stab at which by the dagger of anarchy would fitly begin the reign of chaos.

The *Athenæum* reviews the Earl of Lytton's new volume of poetry "After Paradise" which deals with parables and symbols, but we cannot make out what judgment the writer passes on the work. He deals sarcartically with it. Another long review is of Mr. Francis Wharton's "Digest of the International law of the United States," which is spoken of as a book, as it stands, of absorbing interest to some classes of readers, and within its particular limits of historical value to all.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

You wonder I do not find China more amusing. Well, so do I. But countries differ. And much though I love England I doubt its being at all an amusing country for a foreigner to travel in. Anyway I do not ever find Chefoo amusing, although it is China's one Sea Bath, and it is at present the height of the Chefoo season. The summer heat is already a thing of the past, although the bright settled autumn weather with its steady wind, by which you can sail outwards every morning, and count on sailing homewards every evening in time for dinner, has not asserted itself. For we still have occasional rain storms, and to-day it is "drizzling drearily" just as it might at home. Yet there is nothing to complain of in the weather. It is cool and pleasant, yet not chilly. You can be out all day, and yet you can sit out even in the evening with impunity. At the same time I am getting a little tired of the *mise en scène*. The modern stage has demoralised us into expecting a constant *change de décors*. The view from our verandah is quite eye-satisfying. What can one want more than to look across a Chinese artistic railing between artistic Chinese blinds at a sea bluer than blue, finished off opposite with islands and lighthouse; finished off to the left by the outjutting hill with its bungalows and outcropping rocks, and at low water delicious green reflections in the sea below. Sometimes a procession of sisters with bloodless, but radiant faces, ash white veils hanging backwards, ash white garments sweeping to the ground, looking at a little distance like corpses in their grave clothes, stand upon the rocks or pass along the sands. Every night the lighthouse lights up, every morning the sun rises out of the sea. I can see it as I lie in bed if I like, but I do rather long for a change of scene instead of just these light effects, which we have seen upon the stage so often to the sound of soft music, and heralding the advent of the villain or the heroine all in white, and with dishevelled hair.

At Chefoo it seems impossible to change the scene. Tramp, tramp along the sands, always the Islands, the Hill, the blue, blue sea, and the lighthouse, lighted up at the same hour. Even if one climbed those arid mountain sides without ever a blade of glass waving over their proud dryness I believe it would be still the same. I have been to the top of the highest hill on the Tsefu side. It was just after sunset, and the scene was wonderfully animated; great big insects, a cross between a cockroach a spider, made the paths lively. Praying mantises, or their first cousins, knelt piously all in green, innumerable dragon flies with large gauzy but colourless wings darted on their prey, whilst the swifts in their frantic excitement after food fanned my cheeks with the air made by their wings. I longed to stop there it was so lively. But that dire necessity for dining drove me back to our silent sands, lovelier than ever, now the great heat permits people to made picnics and generally go about.

Yet all the three hotels are said to be full—quite full. Sometimes I feel sceptical. I remember Munich and Nurenberg, also always full. But then there are heard exciting stories of Russian Princes hiring cabs to sleep in, and English millionaires being driven back to the Railway Station. And even, whilst I was there myself, there was the wondrous legend, of the three gentlemen who arrived late one night, and being assigned the *table d'hôte* table to sleep upon *did not complain*, but next morning without asking for any bill handed the landlord a large sum of money, and on his hesitating to take it, said with the courtesy of conscious Empire, "you gave the best accomodation you had to offer, and the Emperor of Brazil cannot possible pay less for a night's lodging." But though I knock cautiously every morning, as I go down to a bathing tent upon the sands, I have always so far been disappointed in awakening a merchant prince from Shanghai, or an ambassador from Peking. Nor can I hear of any such sleeping even on a sofa. It is very difficult to hear things in Chefoo. We really are rather in want of someone to answer the question so often asked "What are the others all doing?"

At the same time the smart people, as the world would say, are having a good time of it. It is the season *par excellence* for bringing out new jackets, and that in itself is an excitement. Then one gay and gallant bachelor has given a moonlight picnic at Li Hung-chang's Temple. The moon rose just as it did on the highly artistic cards of invitation, and everyone seems to have been vastly pleased. And now a few "gay and gallant" bachelors are giving a dance at the Family Hotel. Picnics by the light of common day, and lawn tennis parties fill up the interval. The Club is absolutely deserted with such counter attractions. Meanwhile the fruits of Chefoo have been steadily ripening. And this reminds me, though at first sight it may seem strange it does, of the Missionaries. There are four Missionaries' establishments here. Thanks to the China Inland Mission, Chefoo had by the way one of its gayest days a little while ago. All the rank and fashion assembled to witness the aquatic sports of the boys' school they manage, and very pretty the obstacle race in the water was, and very, very European did the ladies of the China Inland Mission look in their remarkably long Chinese clothes, and most essentially English coiffures. How far all these Missionary establishments serve the purpose for which they are intended, of converting the Chinese, I have no possible means of knowing. But I cannot help noticing what other excellent work they are doing alongside of their central object. Here Dr. Nevius of the American Mission has introduced a kind of pear for which every September visitor to Chefoo ought to thank him, so juicy and delicious in flavour are they as they melt in the month. Chinese have got grafts from them, and offer these for sale in the market, and the comparatively high price these pears so far command may probably lead to the conversion of a good many more Chinese as far as growing pears goes. They do not seem yet to have taken so kindly to the varieties of grapes the same good Doctor has introduced, and which decidedly beat the grapes of Madeira, even in its palmiest days, as well as the grapes of Meran, and are simply the sweetest and most luscious I have ever tasted. It was Roman Catholic Missionaries, who introduced the potato into China. It is to Missionaries we almost always have to turn for information about the languages and customs of little known peoples. Whether their direct efforts to change the hearts and ways of life of those they go amongst succeed or not, probably it would be impossible to overestimate the indirect results produced by a body of men and women on the whole so energetic and devoted. I have seen but little of Missionaries here, and probably that is why I have learnt so little about this province of Shantung, which is the classic ground of China, and probably one of its oldest provinces. Its rocks are of the primæval Laurentian which crops up at the Malvern Beacon, and then is not found again till it forms the shores of the St. Lawrence. Little garnets are to be found among its sparkling mica schist, and very lovely are its white marble, and pink limestone. But alas! I have only seen these in the very interesting geological collection, which I hope ere long will be exhibited in Shanghai by the enterprising English engineer, now some time in the employ of the Chinese Government here.

For as a rule we of the Settlement hardly get beyond walking round the hill, or wandering on the yellow sands looking at the sea. It requires so much energy for us to set off towards those cragged hills that shut us in, for unless we guide our steps very adroitly we are sure to find ourselves entangled among dirtiest Chinese houses with gutters by the side of the street, that on a small scale emulate those of Peking for filth and odour. The Chinese town is not large but it is straggling, and it has smells all China's own, such as one does not care to encounter the last thing coming in hungry for dinner. With its polypus arms it enfolds us, till for want of roads, we lament "I can't get out" like the starling of song celebrity. If Chefoo had only a different background, what a delightful seaside resort it would be! At present it reminds me of that cat, of which Alice said: "I have often seen a cat without a grin, but never a grin without a cat before." It has a coast outline, three hotels, excellent bathing, and—*nothing more!*

7th September.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The German gunboat *Wolf* is still here, much to the satisfaction of the community, and we trust without objection to the Captain and officers, who have had the advantage of comparatively cool weather, although perhaps they have felt rather dull in a port so devoid of scenery and relaxation. The arrival and stay of the *Wolf* has been just right, as the natives were shewing rather an evil spirit in regard to an accident which caused some time ago the death of a sampanman by drowning owing to a fall from the German str. *Velox*. It would not be right to go into particulars at present, as the matter is not settled, but it looked at one time as if some of the boat people were ripe for the operations of Judge Lynch. The opportune arrival of the *Wolf* had a very quieting effect, and the authorities, as well as the populace, fully realise the protective care shewn by the German nation in having a gunboat sent here to see justice done, or rather to prevent any injustice either to the German steamer or one of its nationals. One may be allowed to ask whether so much trouble and expense would have been incurred had British interests been at state? The great American-Chinese syndicate *on dit* is to build a railway from this port to Seoul with Branches to Moukden, Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Peking, Chingkiang, Shanghai, and links by and bye with the line to St. Petersburg. If all the money that China requires can be advanced at 3 to 3½% per annum, there will doubtless be a good demand—but it is hardly thought the bank will have *all* the contracts that may be "seeking" and unless there be some *quid pro quo* where can be the advantage of lending money for next to nothing? It is the quantity that pays perhaps.

All the German $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ Danish estates that have been in liquidation for a long while, still remain in *statu quo*. There must really be something rotten in the State of Denmark or of whoever may have the mismanagement of its affairs.

The country looks healthy and a good crop is anticipated—but there has been enough rain.

6th Sept.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Emperor's birthday, 6th moon 28th day, was celebrated on the 26th day by the visit of congratulations of all the high functionaries of Peking. The real birthday was avoided as, being the 1st day of autumn, the Emperor had to worship at the ancestral tombs on that day.

Baron von Ketteler has proceeded to Tientsin to take temporary charge of the German Consulate. The present incumbent Dr. Retich is considered dangerously ill and will go home on leave if possible. The Customs mails continue to arrive on the morning of the second day from Tientsin, indicating that the inundated state of the country, necessitates considerable *détours*. The rainfall as yet has been quite inconsiderable, taken as a whole, the total not exceeding ten inches. The supposition that 10 or 12 inches of rain has ever fallen in North China within twelve hours is quite out of the question. Half that figure would be a serious matter.

Since writing the above, some days ago now, we have been enjoying beautiful cool weather. We have had up to the present about 15 inches of rain in all this year. As shewing the result of the great dry heat in July, it is worth recording that as soon as the rains came the leaves of the trees began to fall and already half the foliage has disappeared. The courtyards are littered every morning with leaves. This circumstance has not hitherto been observed. Instead of our trees being denuded of their leaves in August, they do not fall as a rule till the end of October and frequently not till the first frost in November. M. Souhart has taken over charge of the French Legation pending the arrival of the newly appointed Minister who was to leave France at the end of August. M. and Madame Souhart have been giving some dinner parties. I understand the Belgian Legation has at last bought quarters halfway between the present Legations and the Tsung-li Yamên. Our folk are beginning to return from the Hills. The Russian Minister gives a diplomatic dinner on the 11th in honour of the Emperor of Russia.

It is quite incorrect to say, we believe, that the President of the Board of Revenue has petitioned the Throne against the American Syndicate. Some Bank or other is wanted here to do the legitimate business of the capital, in loans, etc. The German Minister has remained this year in town all summer, and so have the members of his Legation.

It is somewhat strange that both the *Spectator* and your journal agree in thinking that the auther of the article in the *Contemporary Review* is not an Englishman. How this conclusion could have been reached, we cannot understand. It bears to us all the marks of having been written by an Englishman and a friend of China. The subject is too great and is treated too discursively and the title of the paper is quite misleading. The Present Attitude of China would have conveyed a clearer idea of the bent of the writer's remarks. China is so large that, we suppose, whatever may be predicated of the people may be contradicted with some degree of impunity. That the Chinese are patriotic and non-patriotic are propositions that may be both true. In view of the former we have only to adduce the patriotic excitement in the North at the time of the last Russian scare; of the suicide of an official because of the, to him, illegality of the succession when the present Emperor was selected for the vacant Dragon's seat. The "Resident in Peking" to whom I submitted your late leader on his article, disputing his statement as to the patriotism of the Chinese, has sent me the following remarks "If any respectable Chinese be asked whether the people are partriotic he says, yes, Such a witness will not admit that the present dynasty is less loved by the people than the Ming dynasty. The way to arrive at a correct conclusion is to ask the Chinese themselves what the feelings of the country are to the Government.

"As to the literati having separate interests and differing in sentiment from the people, it is a sheer mistake. They are the reading class, and are identified with the people to whom they belong. They are in no way a caste. They bear the same relation in any village to the other part of the population that the schoolmaster, squire, clergyman, and doctor, etc., in a village at home bear to the rest of the inhabitants."

9th Sept.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A convention has been arranged at Chefoo by the Taotai Shêng, acting for the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration on one side, and Messrs. Henningsen and Judd, representatives of the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. on the other part. As soon as final ratification is made a process of all that concerns the public will be drawn out and made known.

The accounts published in two Shanghai papers, one English and the other German, are preposterously inaccurate, and should be regarded as crude fictions.

6th September.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The floods having over-flowed the Eastern bank of the Pei-ho River a great part of the surveyed line, where the future Tientsin-Taku Railroad will run, is at present under the muddy wave. On many points of the line, the eye can only see a vast expanse of inundated country, oft-times studded with the sails of native craft. The work of pushing on the road in these places is therefore seriously retarded. In one respect however, this year's unusually high flood has done good, and that is, it has warned the engineers that they must construct the road on a level which must be absolutely above the reach of any flow or accumulation of water, which comes sweeping Southward from all sides of the South-east water-shed of Chihli, to find its way to the Gulf. On both ends of the road, the energetic engineers are making all preparations, as rails are now being shipped from England to arrive here before the close of the river. It is expected that houses, stations and the whole of the iron road will be ready and running by August of next year.

The Arsenal has been lately employed in making balloons for the Viceroy. Two of them being finished and ready, experiments were made before H.E. Li Hung-chang at his Yamên to-day. One of the balloons made of paper and about 10 feet in diameter was inflated with Hydrogen gas and as it rose in the air, it was freed. Much astonishment was evinced by the natives. The other balloon was made of silk. The exhibition gave the Viceroy every satisfaction, and he expects in the future to manufacture balloons for all war-like purposes and to spy into the secrets or ambushes of China's foes.

10th Sept.

FOOCHOW

One of the new Arsenal gunboats went out for her trial trip on Tuesday last; we hear she did 15½ knots.

Under instructions of the French Minister at Peking M. H. Frandin, who arrived here on the 26th ultimo per s.s. *Taku*, has notified his assuming charge of the French Consulate at this Port.

Chinese have been for some time earnestly appealing to their Joss for rain, and as the sky shewed no sign that rain was coming they carried down the joss of Celibacy from Kushan to a place in the city called Yueshan, and there predicted that rain must fall. The appeal was answered on Thursday evening with a heavy shower which lasted nearly the whole night.

Statistics of cargo taken by the steamers of the Conference from Foochow, from commencement of the season to the 27th August inclusive.

	Total cargo.	Average per str.
Glens....5 strs.	7,720,754lbs.	1,544,151lbs.
Holts....9 ,,	4,178,845 ,,	464,316 ,,
Mutuals 3 ,,	5,647,325 ,,	1,882,442 ,,
Bens....3 ,,	1,766,347 ,,	588,782 ,,
Shires...4 ,,	3,427,893 ,,	856,973 ,,
Castles..1 ,,	....	700,028 ,,
s.s. *Aberdeen*	....	191,697 ,,

The following is the Tea Export by each of the vessels named below, since our last issue:—

FOR LONDON.

Per S.S. *Glenearn*	
To London	1,036,326 lbs.
,, Hongkong	9,965 ,,
Per S.S. *Telamon*	
To London	286,120 ,,
,, Hongkong	12,868 ,,
Per S.S. *Agamemnon*	
To London	451,082 ,,
Per S.S. *Port Victor*	
To Canada Congou	108,404 ,,
Oolong	972 ,,
S. O. P.	4,406 ,,
,, New York Oolong	13,784 ,,
,, Kobe	2,296 ,,
,, Yokohama	396 ,,

Through heavy losses of Hankow teamen this season, the condition of the native banks says the *Shunpao* at the above mentioned port, is in an awkward position, and in all business money is tight, many failures have been recently reported and several of the banks are involved. We fear reports of the same nature will soon be given in our columns regarding Foochow native Tea Merchants and Banks. The heavy stock of common Congou, which they still hold for a better price, while the same kind can be bought in London at far cheaper rates, must compel our Celestials we fear to stand a loss of fully 50% before any sales can be effected, and such loss will no doubt put many of them in a far more awkward position than the Hankow teamen, and the Chinese banks will we fear also suffer a great part of it.

About 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday last a rather big row took place just opposite Messrs. Russell & Co.'s hong, and upon enquiry we were told that it was a struggle between a dozen official runners and over 40 gamblers, who were trying to rescue three of their number in the hands of the runners. The facts were that for some time past, a gambling house, of rather an extensive capacity, was kept at a house close by the Ningpo Joss House, where we were told, Canton, Foochow and Amoy men freely share the benefits of this establishment. This kind of *trade* can generally be carried on by paying a certain amount monthly to the Tepau of the district, and the runners of the Magistrate. This bribe has lately been refused by the owner of the gambling house in question, the result being that a report was made to the Magistrate, and twelve armed men were sent to the spot who succeeded in capturing three of the gamblers. Whilst on their way to the city their comrades, armed, attacked the policemen and succeded in rescuing one of the three under escort and badly beat one of the runners.—*Echo*, 3rd Sept.

NAGASAKI.

At date of latest advices from Wladivostock the British fleet under Admiral Hamilton, consisting of fourteen vessels, had arrived there from Hakodate. They are now on their way South, we believe, and may be expected here shortly. Incredible as it may seen, we are reliably informed that only two ships were allowed to enter Wladivostock harbour at one time, and then only after special permission had been obtained from the Governor of the port. The regulation which limits the number of men-of-war of any nationality to two at one time, owes its origin, it is said, to a "scare" experienced last year on the occasion of seven British men-of-war feeling their way into the harbour with the lead, and anchoring, during a dense fog. What reason there was to be "scared," if even seventeen, or seventy, men-of-war had entered the harbour without being seen, during time of peace, we fail to see. It seems to be a foolish and uncalled for rule, which if adopted by England, Japan, or China, the Russians would be the first to take exception to. However, so long as it is confined to an out-of-the-way place like Wladivostock, which is only visited by foreign men-of-war once or twice during the course of a year, and then probably only out of mere curiosity, which does not take long to satisfy, no one will be very much inconvenienced by it.

The U. S. flag-ship *Brooklyn* is at present at Chemulpo, and Admiral Chandler has paid a visit to Seoul, to call upon the King. Capt. Matthews, of that ship, has been relieved by request, and his relief is expected by next mail. The *Essex* is also at Chemulpo. The *Omaha* and *Palos* will await here the arrival of the *Brooklyn*, shortly expected. The *Marion* has left Yokohama for Panama *via* Honolulu, and will return after shipping new officers and crew.

Miss Murakumo, a distinguished pious young lady, distantly related to the Imperial family, arrived from Shimabara on Monday last, and is at present staying at the Koshin-kan. She is attended by four priests and two nuns. A large party of prominent residents went to Hishaya to meet and escort her here. During her stay here she will conduct services at the Honrenji temple.—*Rising Sun*.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

◆

DISBANDING OF TROOPS IN KUANGSI.

August 25th.—(1) The Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of Kuangsi report that the four battalions of troops were disbanded at the end of the fourth month of this year. They had long before announced their intention to take this step, but were unable to accomplish it earlier on account of the state of the frontier. Before being discharged, each man was given a sum of from Tls. 1.2 to Tls. 2.8, according to the distance which he would travel to reach his home, in Yünnan, Kueichow, Szechuen, or Hunan, as the case might be. In a sub-Memorial the governor reports the disbanding, a month later, of two more battalions, one at Lung Chow and the other at Chen-an Fu.

DISTURBANCES IN KUANGSI.

(2) The Governor of Kuangsi reports a disturbance among the Yao aborigines in the Ch‘ing-yuan Prefecture. In the native Sub-prefecture of Nan-tan there lived a man named Li Shui-pao, who was accused by some one of deceiving and exciting the people by fasting and performing religious rites. The local sub-prefect therefore very needlessly collected a body of a thousand men belonging to the militia of the district and went with them to seize the supposed offender. But the sub-prefect having attempted to extort money from the people, they rose against him and his soldiers and drove him away. Li Shui-pao thereupon sent men, who killed several persons belonging to the family of his accuser. The sub-prefect then represented that a rebellion had commenced and asked that troops might be sent to crush it. The Memorialist thought it better to remove the sub-prefect from his post and put the matter into the hands of the Ch‘ing-yuan Prefect. The prefect was given the command of a body of troops who were to be used solely for preserving order, and was instructed to induce the rioters to disperse, merely seizing their leaders and any actual criminals.—Approved by Rescript.

MURDER BY AN OFFICIAL AT FOOCHOW.

August 26th.—(2) The Governor-General and the Governor at Foochow report the trial of a case of murder which attracted the attention of the foreign newspapers at the time when it was committed. Wu Pao-t‘ai, an assistant sub-prefect, is the son of a *Chen-t‘ai* named Wu Ch‘i-hsün. The *Chen-t‘ai*, having left his post in obedience to a summons to come to Peking, was temporarily replaced by another officer Ts‘ai Kuo-hsi. Ts‘ai Kuo-hsi, on the eve of his birthday last December, invited Wu Pao-t‘ai to dine with him. The other guests, who were all officials, were Chang Ju-lan, Jao Huai-chung, and Lao Shao-t‘ien. The account of what took place afterward is, perhaps intentionally, not narrated very explicitly. It is stated that after dinner Wu Pao-t‘ai wished Chang Ju-lan to play at "morra" with him, but Chang Ju-lan declined on the grounds of having drunk too much wine. The party then broke up, and the host retired to bed. Chang Ju-lan, Jao Huai-chung, and Lao Shao-t‘ien went to sit in a summer-house. Jao Huai-chung, being overcome with wine, fell down and was conducted away by the servants. Suddenly Wu Pao-t‘ai rushed upon the scene with a pistol. Lao Shao-t‘ien and some servants tried to restrain him, but as he insisted on firing, they cleared out of the way. He discharged one barrel, the bullet striking a wall. Chang Ju-lan then rolled up his sleeves and rushed at Wu Pao-t‘ai, who fired another shot, which struck him in the throat and killed him almost immediately. The memorialist, finds that Wu Pao-t‘ai shot Chang Ju-lan in a drunken quarrel, and is therefore guilty of deliberate murder. Though he gave himself up to justice, they cannot discover any extenuating circumstances, and they sentence him to decapitation after imprisonment. They suggest that the board should determine the punishment of the host, Ts‘ai Kuo-hsi, for not preventing the results of the quarrel, and recommend that Wu Pao-t‘ai's father, who had not returned to his post at the time, should be absolved from blame.—Referred by Rescript to the Board of War.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS IN FUKIEN.

(2) The high authorities in Fukien report that they have made reductions in the number of soldiers in the provincial forces. By discharging men from different battalions, the marine forces have been diminished by 265 men, and the land army by 1,034, total 1,299. The disbanded men are said to have received travelling money in addition to their pay, and officers have been ordered to see that they are sent under escort to their own homes.

BRIGADE-GENERAL AT THE PESCADORES.

August 27th.—(1) A Decree.—Yang Ch‘ang-chün having memorialised Us respecting the transfer of the Colonel at Hai-t‘an to the Pescadores, We hereby appoint Wu Sung-lo to the newly created post of Brigadier-General at the latter place. Let Wu Ch‘i-hsün assume for the time being the acting appointment of Colonel at Hai-t‘an with claim for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General as soon as a vacancy occurs.

FLOODS IN HUPEI.

(2) The Governor of Hupei reports that there has been almost incessant rain in the province since the beginning of summer and that the districts on the banks of the Yangtze are all under water. Lo-t‘ien and Shih-shou are the two districts that have suffered most. In the former three villages have been completely swamped by torrents from the hills and for a distance of over 30 *li* the country is covered with a deposit of sand and rubble. Six persons were drowned and more than 40 houses levelled to the ground. In the Shih-shou District, which lies very low and is entirely dependent upon embankments for its protection, the river rose several *chang* and deluged the surrounding country. Fortunately, the inhabitants had time to make good their escape, and though a number of houses were swept away, no lives were lost. The Memorialist has allowed a sum of 4,000 strings of cash for the relief of the worst cases of suffering in the two districts in question. A general inspection of the damage done throughout the whole province will be made in the autumn, and remission of the land tax or postponement of its collection will be recommended wherever circumstances may warrant.

HUPEI LAND TAX. REMITTANCE TO PEKING.

(3) Of the Peking subsidy of Tls. 7,000,000 annually required from the provinces, the Hupei land revenue has to furnish during the present year a sum of Tls. 450,000. Tls. 40,000 of this have been assigned to defray military expenditure in the West, Tls. 150,000 have been already forwarded in five instalments to Peking, and the Governor now reports the transmission of the sixth instalment of Tls. 30,000.

ALLEGED LEKIN ABUSES IN MANCHURIA.

(4) The Military Governor of Kirin forwards a report denying the truth of certain charges recently brought against the *lekin* collectorates in Manchuria. The Throne had been informed by some one whose name is not disclosed that vexatious proceedings were associated with the collection of *lekin* at Shuang-ch‘êng Pu and the city of Nung-an in Kirin, and at Hulan and other places in the Hei Lung Chiang. It was asserted that empty carts passing the first two places were obliged to pay a levy of from 10 to 20 strings of cash each, while on carts laden with merchandise exorbitant charges were made according to the quantity of the goods. If payment was refused the carts were detained and the drivers severely beaten. It was

pointed out that the collection of ordinary duty upon oil, wine, wood, &c., was still in an experimental stage in Manchuria, and what, it was asked, would be the condition of the trader if, in addition to the regular levy, he was obliged to pay whatever *lekin* charges the cupidity of official harpies sought to impose? The levy of the experimental duties ought to be continued under fixed rules and the abolition of the *lekin* stations ought to be insisted on. A copy of the charges was sent to Kirin for such remarks as the governor might wish to offer. The official reply explains that the station at Shuang-ch'êng was established in 1878 with a fixed annual assessment of 12,000 strings of cash. The Ming-an collectorate dates from the same period and was assessed in the yearly contribution of 3,500 strings of cash. The collection was entirely in the hands of the merchants themselves, who levied from the purchasers a tax of .07% calculated on the selling price of all goods coming from other provinces. The proceeds were handed direct to the authorities twice a year, and did not pass through the hands of the official underlings. No tax was levied upon empty carts, and the allusions to the ill-treatment of carters and other harsh proceedings were based upon idle rumours. In corroboration of the official report a declaration is forwarded from the merchants entrusted with the collection. The Governor explains that Kirin is not a self-supporting province, its expenditure being still considerably in excess of its income. The deficit is annually supplied from some source indicated by the Board of Revenue and the sum of 200,000 strings of cash, which, in spite of uncertain seasons and depressed trade, the *lekin* collection still produces, furnishes some slight assistance in redressing the balance. For this reason the abolition of the *lekin* stations is undesirable.

RE-BUILDING OF BARRACKS AT JEH-HO.

(5) Last year a large portion of the barracks occupied by the Manchu troops at Jêh-ho was swept away by floods, and the lieutenant-governor received Imperial sanction for their reconstruction. A sum of Tls. 50,000 due since 1853 to Jêh-ho from the Treasury of Chihli was to be applied to the purpose, and prompt repayment was demanded from Li Hung-chang by the Board of Revenue. In the meantime, it was estimated that the restoration of the buildings wbich numbered 1,408 *chien* would entail an expenditure of Tls. 49,729. It was not thought advisable to make a start with the work until the money was forthcoming. Li Hung-chang has since forwarded Tls. 20,000 which is, however, far short of the amount required. It would have been more satisfactory to await the receipt of the whole amount, but unfortunately further delay is impossible. The rainy season has again arrived and the condition of the soldiers who are obliged to lie on the damp ground in the open air is miserable to a degree. A start is therefore being made with the money on hand, and an urgent request has been addressed to Li Hung-chang for the transmission of the balance.

NATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT FOOCHOW.

(6) The fixed annual assessment of the Foochow Customs is Tls. 73,549.5.4.7 and there is a supplementary assessment of Tls. 113,000, making a total liability of Tls. 186,549.5.4.7. The amount collected for the half year ended 7th May last was Tls. 91,922.7.0.1.

APPORTIONMENT OF FOREIGN OPIUM DUTIES.

(7) The proceeds of the subscriptions for the purchase of official rank having proved insufficient to supply the subsidy allotted to the Northern Superintendent of Trade, the Board of Revenue has written a circular letter to the provinces intimating that the deficiency is to be made good out of the import and *lekin* duties levied on foreign opium. Li Hung-chang also wrote a similar note to say that the time had arrived for paying the balance due for the purchase of ships and guns, and that he was waiting for the arrival of the provincial subsidies to enable him to remit the amount in sterling. The Superintendent of Customs at Foochow now reports that he has forwarded a sum of Tls.58,979.5.9.7.2 being the joint contribution of the Customs at Foochow and Amoy.

BLUNDER AT AN EXECUTION.

August 28th.—(1) A Decree.—We have received a Memorial from Pien Pao-ch'uan stating that a prisoner condemned to strangulation at the Autumn Assizes was through some mistake decapitated, and requesting that the officers charged with the execution of the sentence should be handed over to the Board for the determination of a penalty. The statement is that a criminal, named Chang Yang-zu, under sentence of strangulation, was beheaded by the directions of a lieutenant and the Magistrate of Lin-chang, and that the latter had tried to evade responsibility by giving a false version of the affair. The blundering recklessness which led to such a gross mistake is beyond all possible justification, and the mere infliction of a penalty by the Board would be a very inadequate punishment. We command that the magistrate and lieutenant be both degraded, and that the whole case be thoroughly investigated by the new Governor of Honan, Ni Wên-wei. The occurrence took place in December last and it is only now that it is reported to Us by Pien Pao-ch'üan. For this dilatoriness let him be handed over to the Board for the determination of a penalty.

A WIDOW'S MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

(2) Ming-an, a Gioro, who was employed as an official writer in the Board of Punishments at Moukden, lost his wife in the Spring of last year, and having no one to look after his household, asked two friends to use their good offices in procuring him a second wife. The friends heard of a widow lady named Ch'in who had no family by her first marriage and who was anxious to contract a second one. They accordingly commissioned a woman to make a proposal of marriage to the widow, which was accepted. It was arranged that the wedding was to take place late in the Autumn. The lady owned some house property and had money out at interest, the deeds and papers of which were made out in the name of her late husband. As she could not take them to her new home in this state, she made a sham transfer of the houses to her future husband and placed in his safe-keeping a debit note for 1,500 *tiao* as well as clothing, ornaments, and other articles of value. She also lent him 1,100 *tiao*, which he was to repay, but never did. He collected and spent the rent of the houses and the interest on the loans, and suspecting that he only wanted her money and not herself, she broke off the engagement and demanded the return of her papers and valuables. Meeting with a refusal, she brought an action against him for their recovery, and finally gained her suit. By his conduct in taking advantage of his position to swindle a widow under pretence of marrying her, Ming-an has, it is considered, brought a stain upon the honour of the service. and it is suggested that he should be stripped of his rank. Rescript: Let Ming-an be degraded as requested.

CAPTURE OF ROBBERS.

August 29th.—(1) Imperial Decree.—In a Memorial which We recently received, Fu-k'un and his colleagues report the apprehension of some notorious robbers, and request the bestowal of marks of distinction upon the officers by whose exertions the capture was made. Robberies of a glaring nature have been of frequent occurrence lately in the neighbourhood of Peking, and Fu-k'un's staff has done good service in arresting quite a number of disbanded soldiers who have been engaged in marauding and salt smuggling. As a reward for past conduct and a stimulus to future exertion, We authorise the bestowal upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wang Shan-k'uan and others of the rewards solicited.

RETURN OF TROOPS IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Ausgust 30th.—(1) Liu Chin-t'ang, the Governor of Chinese Turkestan, reports the number of troops under his command during the last half of the year 1886. As previously reported, during the first half of the year the troops, horse and foot, under the Memorialist's orders, including those commanded by the General-in-Chief at Urumtsi, numbered 64 battalions and banners, three companies of mortars, five companies of cavalry, and the men employed on the road stations. The numbers during the period under review were 63 battalions, five cavalry corps, and three companies of mortars, making a total of 19,883 officers and men, besides 100 supernumerary officers belonging to battalions or companies and 8,219 camp followers.

SUPPLY OF FUNDS FOR YELLOW RIVER WORKS.

(2) The Board of Revenue recently wrote to the acting Governor of Kiangsi intimating the arrangement that had been made for providing the funds required in connection with the Yellow River works in Shantung. To meet the expenditure in question, the Shantung Government had been empowered to retain a sum of Tls. 315,000 of the subsidy due to Peking from the land, salt, and Customs revenue of the province. In view of the heavy disbursements which the board has been called upon to make in recent years, the following expedient was devised for making good the above amount. In former days, before the commutation of the land tax and the modification of the grain transport service, there were sundry levies in several provinces in connection with the collection and remittance of the land revenue, and these have in the majority of cases neither been abolished nor reduced in amount. The retention of the Peking subsidy in Shantung has been sanctioned to meet a critical emergency, and the grain intendants of the provinces referred to above are earnestly urged to make up and forward to Peking the amount so retained from such items of taxation as are no longer turned to profitable account. The contribution which the board claimed from Kiangsi for this purpose was Tls. 40,000, and of this Tls. 30,000 had been already remitted. In forwarding the remainder, the acting governor, while admitting the necessity of the case, denies, on the authority of the grain intendant, the contention that Kiangsi has any such sources of income as those to which the board refers. The commutation of the land tax took place over thirty years ago, and all the extra taxes connected with its levy in kind have either been abolished, reduced, or amalgamated with the public expenditure.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE MAGISTRATE.

August 31st.—The wife of a member of the Imperial Clan lately complained to the censor in charge of the northern division of the city that she was refused the right of redeeming certain articles which she had pledged with the T'ai-yüan pawnshop. Enquiries were made, in the course of which it was discovered that the woman had been making use of a forged ticket to defraud the shop, and that her action had been supported by a member of the police force. As the prosecution of the case did not fall within the province of the Censorate, the man was handed over to the Police Magistrate of the district, to be sent on for trial to the Board of Punishments, and the woman was to be dealt with by the Imperial Clan Court. On the day after this decision was taken, the Censorate received, to its great surprise, a report from the magistrate to the effect that the policeman had made his escape and could nowhere be found. Pressure was brought to bear upon the magistrate, and a few days later he reported that the delinquent had poisoned himself with opium. The conduct of the magistrate throughout is characterised as showing utter carelessness in the discharge of his duty and great laxity in the supervision of his subordinates and it is suggested that the Board of Punishments should be authorised to take cognisance of his offence.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM KUANGSI FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN SHANTUNG AND CHIHLI.

(2) Last year the committee formed at Shanghai to raise funds for the relief of the distress in Shantung sent their subscription lists to the Governor of Kuangsi through the Viceroy at Canton. The latter, in forwarding them to their destination, reminded the governor that the Shanghai gentry had in a former year responded liberally to an appeal for succour from Kuangsi, and that a sense of gratitude for past favours ought to secure the present application a hearty support. Through the exertions of the Governor and the executive of Kuangsi, a sum of Tls. 10,000 was promptly raised. Soon afterwards another appeal was received from the same committee on behalf of Chihli, and this elicited subscriptions to the extent of Tls. 3,000. Both sums were forwarded to their destination through the Taotai of Shanghai.

STORM IN KUANGSI.

(3) On the 17th of April last the Lingyün District in Kuangsi was visited with a violent hail storm, which did great damage to life and property. Seventeen persons were killed or injured, and a large number of houses were blown down. The local authorities subscribed a few hundred taels to relieve the sufferers, but as this has proved inadequate to meet the case the treasurer has been empowered to spend Tls. 500 or Tls. 600 more to complete the work of relief. Considerable damage was done to the standing crops, and as soon as an estimate of this has been formed, proposals will be made respecting the remission or the postponement of the land tax collection in the afflicted districts.

AN OFFICIAL DEFAULTER.

September 1st.—(1) A Decree. T'an Chün-p'ei has Memorialised Us with reference to the defalcation of a salt inspector, and has asked that the defaulter may be imprisoned and obliged to disgorge, and that his chief, the salt intendant, may be degraded. Hsiao P'ei-chi, the inspector in question, was denounced sometime ago by Ts'ên Yü-ying, and though pressure has been brought to bear upon him to recover the amount of his indebteness, a sum of Tls. 90,000 still remains unpaid. We hereby sanction his imprisonment and the confiscation of his property, and We command that a careful search be made both at his present residence and the various places where he held office, to discover any money or means he may be possessed of. Chung Nien-tsu, who held office for eight years as Salt Intendant, and failed to denounce the peculation that was going on uuder his eyes, can scarcely be acquitted of conniving at the abuses of his subordinate. It appears from the Memorial now under acknowledgment that he lately made an application for audience, and that he has now gone back to his native place. Let him be temporarily stripped of his rank, and let the Governor of Chêkiang direct him to go back without delay to Yünnan to settle up these outstanding items.

SUPPLY OF COIR FOR PEKING.

(2) The Board of Revenue lately sent a requisition to the Governor-General at Nanking for 200,000 catties of coir, which was shortly afterwards followed by a further order for 450,000 catties of the same material. 50,000 catties of the first requisition have already been sent, and a further instalment of the same amount is now being forwarded. The regulation price is three candareens a catty, but this being insufficient to cover the cost, a sum of Tls. 2,600 has been appropriated from the waste allowance fund to make up the difference between the government and the market rates.

CHARITABLE DONATION.

(3) Tai Hung-t'zu, the Literary Chancellor of Yünnan, has written to the Governor-General to say that, in compliance with a request of his late father, he wished to subscribe Tls. 1,000, to a Charity Institution in the capital of the province. The Chancellor's, father who held the rank of Superintendent of the Imperial Banqueting Court, was a man who was untiring in his devotion to good works, and who earnestly urged his children to follow his example. The institution to which the subscription is offered is an asylum for aged and poor people, and is sorely in need of support, as the number of applicants is in excess of the funds at its disposal. The Governor-General, in reporting the donation, suggests that sanction should be given for the erection, at his native place, of an honorary portal in memory of the donor's father, with a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"He delighted in charity and loved to do good."

WORSHIP AT THE GRAVE OF YU THE GREAT.

September 2nd.—(1) The acting Tartar General at Hangchow reports the completion of the ceremonial observances as the grave of the Emperor Yü, of the Hsia Dynasty (2205 B.C.) Having been appointed by Imperial Decree to conduct the ceremony in question, he received on the 22nd July an express from the Board of War transmitting the form of prayer, the incense, and silk offerings issued by the Board of Ceremonies for use on the occasion. He started from Hangchow on the 5th of August, carrying his official seal with him, and proceeded to Shao-hsing, where, on an auspicious day selected for the purpose, he reverently repaired to the grave and performed the ceremony.

A DEVOTED YOUNG LADY.

(2) The Governor of Hunan submits an application for the bestowal of an honorary patent which he has received from a deputation from the Ch'ing-ch'üan District. The young lady on whose behalf the request is made, is the second daughter of Wang Chih-ch'un, lately Taotai in Hainan and now Grain Intendant at Canton. Since her childhood she has been devoted to her books, and is imbued with high ideas of duty. She was engaged to a student named Têng, and the day for pledging the wedding cup had been fixed. Têng, however, fell ill of consumption and died two years ago when passing through Canton. On hearing of the event, the girl gave away to violent grief, which nearly cost her her life: Her mother reproved her and rescued her from death by impressing upon her the duty of bringing up a child to continue the succession to her husband. She went to Canton to invite her husband's spirit to return, and to offer oblations to his memory. On her return from the South last year, she asked permission to become a member of her husband's family, but as his father and mother were dead and none of his brothers married, she was obliged to wait until some of the latter married and there was male issue which she could adopt to continue the line of succession. She is now 24, fully resolved to lead a single life, and a rare example of her sex. The governor expresses his sympathy with a girl of a distinguished family in being so suddenly deprived of the Light of her existence. Hers, he remarks, is not a case of merely remaining unmarried for the ten years prescribed by the *Yi-ching*, but, in the language of the Odes, she "has vowed that till death she will have no other."

Official Paper.

A MEMORIAL ON IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD FINANCE.

A postscript Memorial from the Board of Revenue for providing special funds for the use of the Imperial Household:

Some years ago it was decided, with the sanction of the Throne, to increase the funds annually appropriated for the use of the Imperial Household. During 1866 and 1867 an additional amount of Tls, 300,000 was each year allowed, and later on, on account of the increased expenditures of the Imperial Household, it was again decided to augment the appropriations for the use of the Imperial family. Accordingly, beginning from the year 1868, the Memorialists laid aside a supplementary amount of Tls. 300,000, making in all a total additional subsidy of Tls. 600,000 per annum. The Memorialists are well aware that the revenue and taxes yearly remitted to the capital by the provinces are limited, and on account of the demands for national expenditure being daily on the increase, the funds in hand are really insufficient to meet the present requirements. But they also bear in mind that the sum decided to be appropriated is to meet the urgent uses of the Imperial Household, and for this very reason, it behoves them to devise plans for its provision, as they have done heretofore. They have therefore prepared a schedule of the different allotments to be contributed from various sources, and this they will append later on. They pray that His Imperial Majesty may direct by Decree the Viceroys, Governors, Financial Commissioners, Salt Commissioners, Customs Superintendents, Generalissimos, and all concerned, to forward in successive instalments, during the ensuing year, their respective apportionments. That they be instructed to notify beforehand the Board of Revenue the date when the remittances are forwarded, and that the first half of their shares be sent in within six months from date of opening seal next year, and the balance during the following 12th moon. The list of apportionments is respectfully appended:—

	Tls.
From the Liang Wai Salt Gabelle ...	120,000
,, ,, Chêkiang ,, ,, ...	50,000
,, ,, Canton ,, ,, ...	50,000
,, ,, Hupeh Salt Lekin Offices ...	50,000
,, ,, Fukien Tea Duty	50,000
,, ,, Huai An Customs Revenue	30,000
,, ,, Fukien ,, ,,	100,000
,, ,, Kiukiang ,, ,,	150,000
Total Tls.	600,000

A MEMORIAL ON FINANCE.

A Memorial from the Board of Revenue submitting certain proposed measures for supplies for the ensuing year:—

The Memorialists beg to submit that in former years two special appropriations were annually made from the revenue and taxes forwarded to Peking, the first one in the winter, and the second in the following spring. During the year 1886 an appropriation of Tls. 7,000,000 was made, and later on in the spring of 1887 there was a supplementary appropriation of Tls. 1,000,000, making the total sum thus appropriated Tls. 8,000,000. The time having arrived when special funds must be provided for the present year, the Memorialists in joint deliberation, have decided to conform to the precedent followed in the year 1885, when the winter appropriation of Tls. 7,000,000 was levied from the different provinces, the amount allotted to each province being based upon their financial condition. They have drawn up a schedule of the different allotments for the inspection of His Imperial Majesty, praying that he will direct by Decree the various Viceroys, Governors, Generals in charge of

Customs, Superintendents of the Salt Gabelle, Financial Commissioners, Customs Superintendents, and all those concerned, to remit the different amounts apportioned them in the ensuing year when the seals are opened. That the first half of their apportionments be remitted within five months after the opening of the seals, and the balance during the first part of the following twelfth moon. And if the contributions be not promptly forwarded and in full, that the delinquent be impeached in accordance with existing regulations. The list of assessments on the various provinces for securing special funds for the year 1887 is appended below :—

		Tls.
From the	Shansi Land taxes......	450,000
,, ,,	Shantung ,, ,, ...	400,000
,, ,,	Chêkiang ,, ,, ...	400,000
,, ,,	Hupeh ,, ,, ...	450,000
,, ,,	Hunan ,, ,, ...	200,000
,, ,,	Honan ,, ,, ...	200,000
,, ,,	Anhui ,, ,, ...	200,000
,, ,,	Kiangsi ,, ,, ...	350,000
,, ,,	Kiangsu ,, ,, ...	150,000
,, ,,	Kuangtung ,, ,, ...	100,000
,, ,,	Fukien ,, ,, ...	200,000
,, ,,	Chihli Salt Gabelle......	250,000
,, ,,	Kiangsu ,, ,, ...	250,000
,, ,,	Chêkiang ,, ,, ...	220,000
,, ,,	Canton ,, ,, ...	200,000
,, ,,	Shantung ,, ,, ...	140,000
,, ,,	do. increased prices on Salt	70,000
,, ,,	Fukien Salt Gabelle	150,000
,, ,,	Hupeh Salt Lekin	100,000
,, ,,	Hunan ,, ,, ...	50,000
,, ,,	Szechuen Salt Lekin	150,000
,, ,,	do. subsidy from Taxes	120,000
,, ,,	Fukien Tea Duty	200,000
,, ,,	Canton I. M. Customs Revenue	100,000
,, ,,	Canton Surplus Funds	60,000
,, ,,	Fukien I. M. Customs Revenue	200,000
,, ,,	Kiukiang I. M. Customs Revenue....................	100,000
,, ,,	Chêkiang Inland Customs Revenue....................	40,000
,, ,,	Chêkiang Maritime Customs Revenue	100,000
,, ,,	Kiangsu Maritime Customs Revenue..............	150,000
,, ,,	Hankow Maritime Customs Revenue....................	150,000
,, ,,	Taiping Inland Customs Revenue	150,000
,, ,,	Tientsin Inland Customs ...	40,000
,, ,,	Chefoo Maritime ,, ...	50,000
,, ,,	Chinkiang ,, ,, ...	60,000
,, ,,	Kiangsi Inland ,, ...	30,000
,, ,,	Yangchow ,, ,, ...	30,000
,, ,,	Wuhu ,, ,, ...	30,000
,, ,,	Fêng Yang ,, ,, ...	30,000
,, ,,	Anhui ,, ,, ...	60,000
,, ,,	Kiangsi Lekin Income......	100,000
,, ,,	Kingsu ,, ,, ...	100,000
,, ,,	Chêkiang ,, ,, ...	100,000
,, ,,	Kuangtung ,, ,, ...	100,000
,, ,,	Hupeh ,, ,, ...	120,000
,, ,,	Hunan ,, ,, ...	50,000
,, ,,	Anhui ,, ,, ...	50,000
	Total Tls.	7,000,000

Chinese Times.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 5th September, 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. A. G. Wood (Chairman), M. Adler, Th. Bieber, F. D. Bush, D. A. Darling, Yeend Duer, R. de Malherbe, G. J. Morrison, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The following report is ordered to be published :—

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 5th September, 1887.

Locality of Dairy	Remained last Return.	Buffaloes.	Do. Calves	N'tive Cows	Do. Calves	Eng. Cows	Do. Calves	Bul's Do.	Total.	Remarks.
Ha-Jii [New Seward Road)	11	3	:	2	1	2	2	1	11	
Broadway No. 2	9	7	:	1	1	:	:	:	9	
,, No. 3	18	11	:	2	2	:	3	:	18	
,, No. 4	17	7	:	5	5	1	1	:	19	Native cow and calf bought [from Pootung.
Lee Hongkew	23	10	:	3	:	4	4	:	21	Buffalo calf sold. Native calf [sold.
Woosung Road	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	
Sinza Village	7	2	:	2	1	2	:	:	7	
,, ,, No. 2	4	1	:	:	1	1	2	:	5	English calf born.
,, ,, No. 3	5	4	:	2	1	:	:	:	7	2 Buffaloes bought.
Tah-hoo Dairy	30	7	1	3	1	8	10	:	30	
Yuen-sung	14	:	:	6	2	1	5	:	14	
Pah-sien-joh (South)	6	1	:	3	2	:	:	:	6	
N r Ningpo Joss House (Apping) ..	13	4	:	3	:	2	3	1	13	
Overweg's Bungalow	29	12	:	9	8	:	:	:	29	
Lo-Tsu	15	3	:	3	:	3	5	1	15	
Hung-fei	18	:	:	3	2	5	7	1	18	
Zee Butler	24	:	:	3	2	8	9	2	24	
South of Pah-sien-joh	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	
Ah-Cho	9	4	:	1	2	1	1	:	9	
Nee-shing and Sik Chun	21	9	:	9	4	:	:	:	22	Native cow bought.
Sun-wo and Dong-kwo	11	2	1	5	3	:	:	:	11	
Louza Bridge	4	2	:	1	1	:	:	:	4	
Total..............	294	95	2	66	39	38	52	6	298	Increase 4.

I inspected the cattle kept at the above named places on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of last week, and found them all in good health and condition.

JAMES A. WEED,
Asst. Insp. of Markets, &c.

Submitted, J.H.

Markets.—Report by the Inspector is read stating that during August the markets and butcher's shops were visited daily and always found well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food.

The number of animals killed to supply the foreign markets during the month has been :—Oxen 510, sheep 1041, calves 138; and at the grease shops for native use :—Oxen 64, water buffaloes 47, sheep 5 and ponies 13. The carcass of an ox was rejected at the slaughter house as unfit for the foreign market; the meat was not diseased but the ox when slaughtered was in such poor condition that the beef was very much below the standard quality usually supplied for the foreign markets.

For some time past the Inspector has endeavoured to prevent fillets of beef being brought to the market for sale as they are exclusively supplied from the grease shops not one being ever taken from an ox slaughtered for foreign consumption as the market value of the sirloin would be much decreased if what is known as the fillet should be removed from it. Good fillets can of course sometimes be obtained at the grease shops, but as all diseased oxen and buffaloes for miles round Shanghai are slaughtered at these places, customers are more likely to be supplied with fillets from diseased animals than from healthy ones should there be a great demand for them.

In order to escape detection or seizure the butchers have established a system of sending fillets, when ordered direct from the grease shops to their customers, thus rendering inspection almost impossible, so it is necessary that the public should take every precaution to prevent the chance of their being supplied with fillets from diseased animals.

The ponies at the native livery stables are healthy, but many are in poor condition, and a great number with galled shoulders, and backs have been prohibited from working until the sores are healed. 240 carriages have been licensed for September against 237 last month and 176 for same month last year.

2684 jinricshas and 1638 wheelbarrows have also been licensed.

Consul for Japan.—The following correspondence is submitted and ordered to be published :—

Shanghai, 30th August, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am leaving Shanghai by the Japanese mail steamer on Saturday next, consequent on my appointment as H.I.J.M's Consul at New York, U. S. and that Mr. Shohei Ohta will take charge of this Consulate from the 1st proximo until further notice.

On taking my departure from Shanghai I am desirous of placing on record my warm appreciation of the courtesy always extended by the Municipal Council during my tenure of office and trust that the same may be accorded my successor.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
KIUICHI KAWAKAMI,
H.I.J.M.'s Consul.

A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 2nd September, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo intimating your intended departure from Shanghai consequent upon your appointment as H.I.J.M.'s Consul at New York and that Mr. Shohel Ohta assumed charge of the Japanese Consulate here on the 1st instant.

I anticipate with much pleasure the continuance with your successor of the friendly relations which have existed between the Japanese Consulate and the Municipal Council during your term of office, and I have on behalf of my colleagues to express to you their high appreciation of the assistance you have always been willing to afford them in any matters which they have brought to your notice.

Wishing you every success in the important post to which you have been appointed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
A. G. WOOD,
Chairman.

KIUICHI KAWAKAMI, Esq.,
H.I.J.M.'s Consul.

Bund Side Walk.—The following memo. is submitted of the cost of laying down concrete on the side walk between the Hankow and Kiukiang roads :—

19.10 Fong at Tls. 7 per Fong ...Tls. 133.70
18½ Chang of bamboo fence at Tls. 040 per Chang .... ,, 7.40
Tls. 141.10

Decided to wait and see how this concrete stands the Winter, before laying down any more.

Proposed New Road in Hongkew.—The following letter from Mr. H. N. Chow is submitted :—

Shanghai, 29th Aug., 1887.

SIR,—I beg to suggest to you that in that part of the American settlement called Yang-kia-wan, situated on the east side of Li-Hongkew, a road leading to Hanbury road might be made, as in this locality great improvements have been and are being made by the the various property owners for the last 3 years.

Should some encouragement, as suggested, be given by the Municipal Council in return for the payment of taxes on certain properties in this locality, which entitle the payers to certain Municipal privileges, the prospect of improvement in future will be promising, as the want of a proper road is the only hindrance to those who intend to live then.

It is also suggested that a constable might be placed there to keep order, thus enabling the residents to live there with comfort and keeping away those of bad characters from resorting to that locality for unlawful purposes.

Trusting you will take this for your kind consideration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. N. CHOW.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to inform Mr. Chow that if he can arrange for the surrender, free of cost, of the land required for a road, the Council will make up, metal it &c., and keep it in order.

Carriage Traffic on Bubbling Well Road.—Another petition from the Native residents in Nankin road is submitted, of which the following is a translation:—

Shanghai, 1st September, 1887.

Sir,—Having seen an article in the *Shen Pao* of the 17th August stating that the Municipal Council have decided that all carriages going to, and returning from the Bubbling Well are to pass along the Sinza Road, we, the undersigned, have therefore repeatedly considered the matter, and now beg to suggest to the Council the advisability of making a regulation, prohibiting all carriages from going to the Bubbling Well after 1 a.m.

It is well-known that all business men should work during the day, and sleep during the night, therefore every one should remain at home after midnight. Those who make a practice of going out after 1 a.m. are in our opinion men of low class, therefore the regulations which we recommend can be passed without causing any inconvenience to the public.

We are, &c., &c.,
All Merchants and Business Men
residing in the Nanking Road.

To the Municipal Council.

Works Matters.—The following report by the Surveyor for the month of August is submitted and ordered to be published:—

The following *works* have been *completed*:—

Bridges:—Erecting a new bridge across Soochow Creek at end of the Chekiang Road.

Buildings:—Repairing roof &c., of Artillery Godown, Central Station Yard.

Landing Accommodation:—Constructing new hardwood jetty at end of the Astor Road.

Public Garden:—Repairing paths in Public Garden, damaged by high tides.

Roads:—The footpath in front of Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.'s premises, Yangtsze Road, has been laid with concrete.

The new road North of Seward Road, near Hwa-kee Road, has been raised.

Curb &c.:—Laying curb &c., in Yunnan Road, from Pakhoi to Sungkiang Road; Quinsan Road, south side; and in Fearon Road near Broadway.

Metalling:—Pekin Road, from Kiangse to Honan Road; Quinsan Road; and Woosung Road, north of Quinsan Road.

The *works in progress* are:—

Bridges.—Constructing new bridge to the Yangtsze-poo Road.

Buildings.—Repairing, painting, etc. Captain-Superintendent's quarters.

Building cells for beggars in Hongkew Station Yard.

Bundings.—Repairing hardwood bunding to the Fearon Road, between Broadway and Seward Roads.

Market Lot.—Repairing roofs and painting sheds on market Lot.

Chip-paving footpaths Pekin Road, from Kiangse to Honan Road; Tientsin Road, from Chekiang to Kweichow Road; Hankow Road, from Yunnan to Defence Road; and Canton Road, from Bing-vong-ka to Defence Road.

Curb, &c.—Laying curb, etc. in Tientsin Road, from Chekiang to Kweichow Road; Hankow Road, from Yunnan to Defence Road; and Canton Road, from Bing-vong-ka to Defence Road.

Repairing.—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the settlements.

The Meeting then adjourned.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon (5th inst.) for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and the statement of accounts. There were present:—Messrs. L. Poesnecker (Chairman), J. Thurburn, M. Grote, C. von Bose, J. S. Moses (Directors); A. Woolley, S. Hancock, F. H. O. Wilson, W. Wicking, W. R. Loxley, H. Crawford, H. Harms, E. George, G. de Champleaux, A. O'D. Gourdin, J. Goosmann, St. C. Michaelsen, E. Reuter, T. I. Rose, E. Georg, E. E. Elias, E. J. Coxon, A. E. Vaucher, H. Z. Just, etc.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report has been in your hands for some time, and we will, therefore, with your permission, take it as read. The past year has been an extremely trying one, owing to the increased competition which has beset us at all points, and which still continues. It is, therefore with feelings of great satisfaction that the directors find themselves able to place before you so good a report. There is, it is true, a slight decrease in premia, but this is entirely due to the recent reduction in rates. Our losses, you will be pleased to notice, also show a falling-off, though to a much greater extent than the premia. The balance of working account is $495,240.03, which enables the directors to recommend a dividend of 20 per cent. to shareholders, and a bonus of 17 per cent. to contributors, leaving the substantial sum of $245,270 to be carried to new account. The directors regret that they are compelled to reduce the bonus to contributors from 20 per cent, which it has averaged for the past eight years, to 17 per cent, but in view of the increased competition to which the company is now subject it is imperative that we should make the amplest provision for unpaid losses and outstanding risks. A special branch of the company was opened in Sydney last autumn, and the management placed in the hands of Mr. Mitchell, who has had a long experience of Marine Insurance business in that city. This new branch is already doing good work. I do not think it necessary to remark further on the report, but if any gentleman present has any question to ask I shall be glad to answer it.

Mr. Woolley—I should like to ask if there is any likelihood of the present ruinous rates caused by the competion of the home companies being brought to a close.

The Chairman—I am afraid not at present.

There being no further questions, the Chairman proposed that the report and statement of accounts be adopted.

Mr. Just seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Grote proposed, and Mr. George seconded, that the appointments of Messrs. Moses and Poesnecker to be directors be confirmed.

Carried *men. con.*

On the proposition of Mr. Thurburn, seconded by Mr. Gourdin, Messrs. Grote and Von Bose were unanimously re-elected on the board of directors.

Mr. Moses proposed that Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries be elected as auditors for the current year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Just, and carried without dissent.

The Chairman having notified that the dividend warrants would be ready to-day, the meeting closed.—*Daily Press.*

Amusements.

CRICKET.

UNDER 30 v. OVER 30.

12th September.

The under 30's won the toss and at 4.10 p.m. Messrs. St. Croix and Black went to the wickets, with Messrs. Wade and Ross bowling, the latter taking the Pavilion end. Mr. Black made 2 and was caught out by Stokes when Mr. Stewart took his place and played very well, but Wade proved too strong and disposed of him after he had made 4 runs. Mr. Riach did not score being shortly stumped by Maitland. Mr. Macray then joined St. Croix, who showed good form and the two made a very praiseworthy stand considering the bowling. Macray contributed 13 and then succumbed to a ball from Wade, and Mr. Moule succeeded and hit very freely. Mr. Ogle here relieved Ross, whose efforts with the leather had proved rather unfruitful, as far as wickets were concerned. Mr. Ogle found that the two batsmen set his bowling at defiance, therefore in the last few balls he resorted to throwing however, with the same result. When the score had reached 79, Mr. St. Croix having contributed 41, it was decided to draw wickets therefore he and Mr. Moule carried their bats out.

13th September.

This match was resumed to-day at 4.30 p.m. The ground was very slow, consequently the batsmen had much extra work to make runs. Messrs. St. Croix and Moule the "not outs" went to the wickets, Messrs. Wade and Baker bowling, the Secretary taking the Pavilion end. Mr. Moule was out in the first over, bowled by Wade, having made a total of 12. Mr. Bowring took his place and had scored 3 when a ball from Baker disposed of him. Mr. Lee succeeded him, made 4 and was bowled, mid-wicket, by Baker. Mr. Adams went in but did not score, his wickets falling to a ball from Wade. Mr. R. J. Harris took the bat but was soon caught out by Davis after contributing 1, then Mr. Abbot went to the wicket, Mr. St. Croix having made a total of 67 was caught out by Mr. Ross, and Mr. Abbott carried his bat out, with a score of 1 run. This concluded the innings with a grand total of 115. 107 runs 8 extras.

After a short interval the Oldsters went in, represented at the wickets by Messrs. Ross and Stokes, with St. Croix and Riach bowling. Mr. Stokes scored 8 and succumbed to a ball from Riach; Mr. Ross made 2 and was caught out by Stewart. Mr. Ogle then took his place, but only made 6 before he was caught out by Black. Here Mr. Stewart relieved St. Croix at the bowling. Mr. Anderson then went to the wicket. Mr. Baker contributed 7 and was caught by Bowring. Anderson did not remain in long and only managed to make 1 run before he was caught out by Lee. Messrs. F. Maitland and Featherstonhaugh played together very well, the former contributed 4 and eventually his wicket fell to a ball from Stewart who was bowling creditably. Mr. Wade succeeded but only added 2 when Riach disposed of him. Mr. Cole went in next, but wickets were drawn soon after, so he and Mr. Featherstonhaugh carried their bats out with 4 and 5 respectively.

OVER 30.

Ross, c. Stewart, b. St. Croix	2
Russell Stokes, b. Riach	8
Baker, c. Bowring, b. Riach	7
Ogle, c. Black, b. Stewart	6
Anderson, c. Lee, b. Stewart	1
F. Maitland, b. Stewart	4
Wade, b. Riach	2
Cole, not out	4
Featherstonhaugh, not out	5
	39

UNDER 30.

St. Croix, c. Ross, b. Baker	67
Black c. Stokes, b. Ross	2
Abbot, not out	1
Stewart, b. Wade	4
Riach, St. Maitland, b. Ross	0
Macray, b. Wade	13
Moule, b. Wade	12
Bowring, b. Baker	3
Lee, b Baker	4
Harris, c. Davis, b. Wade	1
Adams, b. Wade	0
Extras	8
	115

NO. 2 CO., S.V.C,, RIFLE COMPETITION.

The monthly challenge cup was competed for on Friday and Saturday last. There were sixteen competitors, two of whom retired after firing at the shortest range. Priv. Clifton who made 58 points, won the cup for the second time. The following are the scores over 30:—

		700 yards.	Total.	800 yards.	Total	Grand Total.
Priv.	Clifton	3554445	30	3544354	28	58
Lieut.	Gurney	5454345	30	4524335	26	56
Corp.	Trueman	5445335	29	3424333	22	51
Priv.	Udale	3455240	23	2445453	27	50
,,	John	5524345	26	r44r554	22	48
,,	Fullerton	3545225	26	23r2225	16	42
,,	Pirie	0r5443r	16	45r3345	24	40
Sergt.	Armstrong	53rr335	19	3r23454	21	40
Priv.	Morrison	553r434	24	0242204	14	38
,,	McLeish	0533353	22	0352230	15	37
,,	Cooper	53r3500	16	3053242	19	35
,,	Goodfellow	5330500	16	5233402	19	35
,,	Sharp	0335524	22	0403500	12	34
,,	Stahlberg	0223444	19	34rr5r2	14	33

Correspondence.

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to present an interesting problem to your readers for solution.

A and B are two billiard players, the former of whom is able to give ten points to the latter in a game of fifty. Suppose A to play twice while B plays once, and eliminating from consideration the easier execution of breaks, the increased possibilities of chances, etc., how many points in a game of 50 should be conceded to B to make the contest equal, and for what reasons?

Yours faithfully,
INQUIRER.

14th September.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—"Inquirer's" problem in your issue of yesterday is indeed interesting. This is how I solve it.

A. makes 50 points to B.'s 40, playing once. Playing twice A. would make 100 to B.'s 40, or game (*i.e.* 50) when B. is 20. To make the contest equal A. should therefore concede B. 30 points.

Yours, etc.,
16th Sept. ALPHA.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The two Imperial Commissioners now on their way back to Peking exculpate the Governor and the General of Hunan on the charges of gross corruption and malversation made by the Censors; but as the result of their enquiries one or two minor officials are degraded.

The epidemic at Wênchow is more severe than has been known for many years past.

At Amoy an up-country deputy has got himself into an awkward position by threatening to delay all opium refusing to pay a small squeeze; he weakly gave a receipt for this squeeze in one instance, with the result that the whole Swatow guild petitioned against him.

The great hail-storm which swept over Kiangsi and Kuangsi seems to have travelled from Mongolia straight across the Chinese Empire, for a most destructive storm of the same nature is reported from Kung-ch'ang Fu in Kansu. The city of Nan-ning Fu in Kuangsi is almost covered with water,—by native correspondents described as an inroad of the "sea," which is impossible; and great damage has been done by floods at Fayune (Hwa Hsien) near Canton.

There has been a riot in the city of Yüan-ch'ü (South Shansi), owing to an attempt to levy *lekin* on native opium. The mob broke into the district *yamên*, and gave the magistrate a thrashing.

From 500 to 600 bodies have already been recovered among the victims to burning or drowning in the late Hankow fire.

The coal-mines of Yih district in Shantung are very active, and dozens of large junks are employed in bringing the very excellent coal down to Ts'ing-kiang P'u (north of Yangchow), where the price is about $3 a ton higher than at the pit mouth.

There has been severe faction fighting in Shuntak (near Canton). One "army" laid a mine and powder train in order to blow up the other, but fortunately for the latter a shower of rain interfered with the enterprise. Troops have gone to the spot.

According to the Japan correspondent of the *Shên Pao*, "bi-asian" children, by Japanese mothers, of Chinese are liable to military conscription; but this rule appears to refer to unions not sanctioned by marriage rites; and it is added that the mother is liable to 3 years' imprisonment if she hides away her son.

The Governor of Formosa has addressed the Governors of the continental provinces bespeaking their aid in favour of Formosan sulphur, the mines of which are now in full working. The Canton authorities have their own sulphur mining monopolies, and special arrangements will have to be made then to prevent the two interests from clashing.

The native Catholic paper says that the Japanese Government is about to establish a new state department called the Railway Board.

The *Shi Pao* publishes a compact state paper by one Taotai Li who has made a special study of the Yellow River. He recommends that the mouths of the river be thoroughly dredged and deepened; that the sand be kept in motion at the places in its course where it is apt to settle; that advantage be taken at certain points where the levels are suitable to relieve the river by means of strong locks or culverts; and that the river be kept where it is, in its most ancient and natural channel.

Shên Ping-ch'êng is appointed Governor of Kiangsi, and Li Shu-ch'ang Envoy to Japan.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

An episode of the general meeting has a little special interest for ourselves, and we may perhaps be excused for referring to it. It would appear that some remarks in our issue of 13th August have not been taken in good part by the individuals concerned, and for this we are naturally very sorry. The Chairman of the Bank took the most public opportunity he could find of denying the imputation of share gambling, and we are only too glad to give what little publicity the circulation of the *Chinese Times* allows to his disclaimer. The form of it, indeed, leaves something to be desired, as in the excitement of the moment he has omitted altogether to answer what we did say, while he has with some particularity of detail replied to what we neither said nor hinted. It it not, however, our desire to analyse too critically Mr. Grote's explanation, and, presuming that it was his real intention to repudiate our remarks, we gladly accept the correction at his hands, and even, if it be any satisfaction to him personally, express our regret for dragging his name into the light in connection with transactions which were currently reported with circumstantial details here, but which we now know, on the authority of the Board of Directors of the Bank, never actually took place.

For indeed, as must have been obvious to any unbiassed reader, the case or supposed case, was only used to point a moral, and for Mr. Grote himself we expressed sympathy no less sincere and probably more discriminating than that of the Hon. Mr. Ryrie. The latter gentleman, who is, we believe, Auditor of the bank's accounts, made a quite remarkable defence of the Chairman; balanced, accountant fashion, by an on-slaught on the *Chinese Times*. Much as we regret to find ourselves in conflict with the honourable councillor, we would, as a matter of choice, prefer to be the object of his attack rather than the victim of his protection; and it would need heavier thuds than Mr. Ryrie's to provoke us to retaliation, especially on one who is championing his friend. There are, however, some points of general interest in Mr. Ryrie's speech to which we may refer in passing. Resorting to the common device of men, and more especially women, who are beggared for an argument, he attributes our observations to "antipathy to the bank." But we are tempted to ask who is "the bank?" and who, if it comes to that, is Mr. Ryrie, who takes on himself to speak for it? This is just one of those curious notions that grow up in the close atmosphere of Queen's Road, that a mutual admiration society of auditors and directors constitutes the bank, the shareholders all over the world counting for nothing. The shareholders however are the bank, and auditors, &c., only their paid servants, and if this simple idea should ever penetrate the colonial mind a more wholesome relationship between the proprietary and the office-bearers would perhaps be established. Mr. Ryrie's general remarks are too mixed to make much out of them—probably the reporter's fault. He appears to repudiate with indignation what in the same breath he justifies, and so far as mere logic goes he annihilates himself. We say "appears," because it is not easy to say for certain what Mr. Ryrie repudiates and what he justifies. The general effect, however, is a eulogium on the ways of the Hongkong share market, and we entirely agree with Mr. Ryrie that such a market is conducive to the prosperity of the colony in affording inducement to investors in joint stock enterprises. But if the Hon. Mr. Ryrie intended to stretch his ægis over another class of operations—the only ones as it happens which were in question—he was paying the colony a left-handed compliment; for if the prosperity of Hongkong depends in any degree on the particular form of share gambling which has been so notorious on the China coast it can only mean that Hongkong is able to lay the China ports under tribute; for no amount of exchange brokers' memos in Queen's Road will ever produce a single dollar. There is a perfectly clear distinction, which the Hon. Mr. Ryrie knows better than we, between trading and gambling. We should call it gambling when a man sells for distant delivery some thousands of shares in a Company which he does not possess, and if he "hedges" by buying for cash at a profit the utter rottenness of the business is spread out on the table before him in a way to prevent the possibility of misconception. And if he were a man in a position of trust or confidence which enabled him to make use of exclusive knowledge, the operation known as "bearing the stock" would be an act of treachery towards his employers, the shareholders. Mr. Ryrie refers vaguely to such matters as belonging to ancient history. That is just the reason why they can be mentioned now without any personal offence. But, after all, Mr. Ryrie ought to have been more explicit as to which kind of share dealing he was patronizing, for assuredly his blanket is too narrow to cover both descriptions.

The essence of the whole discussion however, so volatile as perhaps to escape the notice of many readers, is the implicit condemnation of the practices which we have commented on which is contained in the speeches of the Chairman and the Auditor. The imputations—declared by the highest authority of the Bank *ex cathedrâ* to be entirely unfounded, and therefore we have the greatest pleasure in retracting them—were of a very milk-and-water character compared with what might have been said about some former transactions, yet even that mild and baseless charge hurts Mr. Grote so much that he calls it "scandalous," while Mr. Ryrie characterises it as "monstrous" and "unwarrantable."

We have now therefore at last got an authentic standard by which to judge the aberrations of Bank directors. We know what is thought of share gambling in the inner circle, and now that the conspiracy of silence has been broken we may perhaps felicitate the shareholders on the probable non-recurrence of violent, arbitrary, and improper perturbations in the value of their property for which their own directors have in former years been so largely responsible.
—*Chinese Times.*

THE LASCAR CREWS OF THE P. AND O.

BY A BRITISH A.B.

The total loss of the *Mahratta*, reported last week, following the wrecks of the *Indus* and *Tasmania*, points to something very like an epidemic of disaster among ships of the class to which they belong, forcing public attention to this matter of Asiatic seamen in English ships. The shipping returns just issued from the Board of Trade give the number of Asiatics employed on board British merchant vessels as 16,673. Experience leads me to believe that there are probably half as many more scattered in twos and threes on board ships nominally manned by Europeans, throughout the mercantile marine. In the British India and P. and O. Companies the Oriental element so predominates that they afford better fields for investigation than can be found elsewhere.

The British India Company is an independent commerical organisation, engaged almost entirely in the Indian coasting trade. Many of their ships once in the East remain there as long as they are afloat. The natives of India manning these ships are British subjects, and the climate is their own. In Indian seas the perils requiring to be met by qualities the Mahommedan does not possess are so infrequent, and usually, when they do befall, so conclusive, that a fatalistic spirit may perhaps be no bad one in which to encounter the cyclone or the fatal touch on the James and Mary. Unquestionably the British India Company is justified in employing natives of India on board their coasting steamers if they choose.

Very different is it with the P. and O. employing 5,000 Asiatics and Africans, to the exclusion of half as many Englishmen. They are heavily subsidised by the nation, and their mail contract with the Government has recently been renewed. Being in the paid service of the public, their method in carrying out the duties entrusted to them may be legitimately discussed or commented on in the press, notwithstanding the inquiry into the loss of the *Tasmania*. They are, moreover, under another implied obligation, seeing that one of the strongest recommendations urged for them, when the question of renewing their mail contract was before the House, was that the ships were constructed with a view to their utility in war time—though of what service they could be at such a time without English crews, it is difficult to conceive. Sailing out of and returning to the port of London every voyage, winter and summer, they must meet with their share of nor'westers in the Bay of Biscay, mistrals out of the Gulf of Lyons, and Levanters in the Mediterranean, in face of which the uninitiated may well wonder what special qualities there can be in Sindbad causing him to be preferred to Jack. Economy has nothing to do with it; for two Lascars take the place of every sailor, and the pay-sheets are the same with either class. It is not that they are more amenable to discipline. No one would resent that notion more quickly than a P. & O. officer, might he speak openly, without fear of incurring disfavour at Leadenhall-street, where that specious plea for the Lascar first took its origin. To give out that their officers are incapable of controlling or maintaining efficient command over seamen of their own country is to do them an injustice of which the P. & O. directors must be fully conscious. That the native of India is adapted for labour in hot climates is a plausible explanation at first blush; but as the Englishman is at least no less useful than he in a hot climate, and as the ships are half the time in a cold climate, that pretext does not meet quite half the requirements.

Having dismissed all the arguments as yet put forward by the other side, I will now state the real reason why Lascars are preferred to sailors. That I am speaking from actual knowledge there should be evidence sufficient in this article to show. The P. and O. steamers carry mails and passengers at the highest rate of speed attainable by them, calling at every port in their track. Now these nice little four or five thousand ton coasters take in and discharge more cargo at each and all of these by-ports than any regular cargo boat carrying goods alone, flying from port to port, one within two or three days' sail of another. No matter whether the ship bring up at midnight or midday, whether the stay in port be three hours or three days, from the moment the anchor is let go until the ship is again at sea, every one on deck is kept at work without a moment's cessation driving and rushing cargo in and out, totally precluding the possibility of keeping up any system of watches or regular hours of duty. Lascars are the only seafaring men who will consent to make a pretence of working uninterruptedly for two or three days, or who will submit to live without a single specified hour in the whole twenty-four that they may expect to call their own under ordinary circumstances. He exists under these apparently impossible conditions by loafing shifts; he does not put himself out in the least when he is at work, and about a third of the muster is always missing after dark, having stolen away to some corner to sleep; but there are so many of them that the work can be kept from coming to an absolute standstill at any time, and so the game is kept up all round the clock day after day. When at sea he makes up for his long hours in port; for, appalling and incredible as it may sound, it is a fact that all the Lascars on board a P. & O. ship, except the look-out men, are down below in their beds all night on every night the ship is at sea. With English sailors in these ships, to whom work means work, some order and regularity would be a necessity. Some arrangement for meal hours and alternating periods of duty and rest would have to be made, but such could never be reconciled with the wild hurry-scurry and maddening confusion on board a P. & O. steamer as she dashes in and out of harbour on her frantic race to the East.

The dangers and disadvantages of this state of things are sufficiently illustrated by the case of the *Tasmania*. When lost she had on board a very fair average P. and O. steamer community—302 souls, the captain, five officers, carpenter, gunner, and six quartermasters the only seamen among them, making a grand total of fourteen presumably experienced seamen to navigate and work a ship of her dimensions or to look after and preserve the lives of the remaining 288, thirty-eight of them being Lascars substituted for sailors as ordinarily employed.

I now go on to show how ships so manned are conducted. Although the P. & O. officer is indisputably the worst paid and hardest worked of any in the merchant service (a chief mate's pay is £10.16s. a month, about £2 less than the ship's cook), the gentlemanly reputation still lingering with the old firm serves to attract the pick of the merchant mates, so that we may feel satisfied that the very most is made of the means at the disposal of the men in authority at sea. It is not the officer's fault if

His Hindustani words are few;
They couldn't well be fewer:
They're khuberdha and jildi jao,
And pukharao you soor."

In taking the case of a second officer to illustrate by, it must be borne in mind that all the officers are in precisely the same plight. Each has, in some department, to perform numerous and responsible duties over and above his professional business of navigating and directing the executive. The third officer's mails, the fourth officer's baggage, and the fifth officer's manifests, all entail an amount of work such as mates of less driven steamers have no idea of. In the British India Company a supercargo is carried, although accounts are not nearly so confused and sundry as in the P. and O. The second mate, at the time of leaving port, will most likely have been standing for the previous thirty-six hours at the main hatch tallying cargo, taking his meals, pen in one hand and fork in the other. Getting under weigh at 8 p.m., stations may be piped down about nine, and the second mate be at liberty to go to his cabin and overhaul his cargo books to try and find out how that stuffed elephant he tallied in at Aden has got mislaid, and cannot be found in the hold. In doing this he is sure to discover that he has overcarried something; perhaps forty-five barrels of petroleum and a box of percussion caps. Looking for these last will keep him going until midnight, when he may mount the bridge for four hours as officer of the watch, bringing to bear such vigilance as he can after forty hours without reast. He has only two quartermasters on watch with him. That great ship ploughs through the night with only three trustworthy men on her deck, and the chief of these is weary and exhausted.

A necessity may arise for turning out the Lascars. Suppose the foretopsail to have been set when the second mate took charge of the deck, and the wind to have gradually hauled until the sail has come aback: it must be taken in, or it will take half a knot of the ship's reckoning. Officer delivers order; quartermaster calls the serang (native boatswain; serang pipes all hands within five or ten minutes. Half an hour or so after, the Lascars will begin to make their appearance, dropping out on deck one at a time. When the best half of them have turned up they may make a start at the work. Under a stringent rule of their order, they must not be seen "out of a walk" after dark. They stand and gape about half asleep, take hold of the ropes and go through the motions of hauling, twenty or thirty of them getting an inch at a time on a rope that half a dozen sailors would run away with. The officer may encourage them; it is more than his berth is worth to address them unkindly, though they drive him as mad as a tea-taster. The quarter-master may abuse the tindals (boatswain's mates), but to no purpose; they have a night stroke of their own, and no power can make them quicken it. It will be good work if a topsail is clewed up on a fine night in the tropics within an hour and a half of issuing the order. They then crawl aloft to furl the sail. I have seen forty-eight Lascars on a topsail yard from half-past three in the morning until nine without being any nearer getting it in than when they first laid out on the yard. It was under precisely such conditions as I have adduced, the sail to the mast steaming into a moderate head breeze. At nine o'clock they were piped in; three officers and four quartermasters laid aloft, spilled the sail, passed the gaskets, and were on deck again under twenty minutes. In the daytime and in harbour the Lascar shines. He has not his equal afloat at an evolution like loosing sail to dry. Toeing the line in clean white cotton, he looks showy enough. Pipe him aloft in the sunshine and he is away like a monkey. Pipe "Let fall," and every bunt unfolds to the instant. He is smart at letting-go; but when it comes to picking up again even in harbour he is a helpless, feeble creature.

We have seen the Lascar at his best under the most favourable conditions; I will now present him in cold weather. Then Lascars are worse than useless. In high latitudes their presence on board a ship in bad weather is a source of danger. It is next to impossible to get them on deck at all to perform any kind of sail-trimming in the dark. If the weather be cold and a dash of spray flying about, even in the day-time the Lascars shiver and crouch about the decks, their energies totally collapsed. Exceptional men among them fight against the, to them, bitter withering blast, and keep up their dull circulation enough to get about. But the exposure is terribly trying to them. When suffering in this way, their Mahommedan fatalism is very prone to operate. In grave emergencies they have frequently refused to stir hand or foot. When the *Indus* broke down in the Gulf of Lyons, and came very nearly being swamped for want of sail, the Lascars could not be induced to come on deck until the fourth officer had thrown four little pigs down into the forecastle among them. They faced the bitter north wind on deck, and saved the ship, rather than stay below to face the pork and lose their souls. When the *Australia* broke down in the Bay of Biscay in a heavy gale, all through the crisis the Lascars refused to move—appearing paralyzed. Not a winter month passess but reports of Asiatic crews behaving badly come to hand.

The very large percentage of marine disasters that take place between the hours of three and four in the morning is weighty evidence in favour of an opinion that preventable causes play an important part in bringing about most shipwrecks in these days of science. It was in those fatal hours the *Kapunda* sank. It is the end of the night; oil is getting low in the lamps, lights burn dimly, too often have burnt out unnoticed. The long midnight vigil is nearly over; drowsiness is on all the watch. Even the officer is less wakeful than when first he took the deck; if he is ever to be taken off his guard, this is the hour to catch him dozing. In the darkest hour before the dawning the second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. Among his other multifarious duties he plays the part of master on board a man-of-war. He is the officer who before any other is expected to take every observation and make every calculation connected with the navigation of the ship; he is, in short, navigating officer. During his watch on deck at night he will generally have to take two or three astronomical observations in no way valuable at the time, but useful for purposes of comparison in the future. Most likely he will take his eyes from the ship now and again to snatch a few moments, working out problems for results of observations taken; so saving himself time in his watch below. When all seems clear ahead, it is an old-established usage on board all ships for the officer of the watch to slip down a few minutes before the bell goes to write up the log of his four hours. If the officer can inform some trustworthy petty officer or seaman that he is going below for five minutes there can be no harm in his doing so; indeed, occasion may very well arise when he cannot help doing so. In a Lascar-manned ship should he go to the captain's cabin with an important personal communication he leaves the deck practically deserted; for the quartermasters are at particular stations requiring the closest special attention. Two hours at the wheel, or two hours on the look-out, is as much of either duty as any man can carry out with benefit to himself or the ship. In these ships the men go from look out to wheel, from wheel to look-out—a mental and physical strain so severe as to make it ridiculous to expect any man born to fairly sustain it.

"From wheel to look-out" is a common phrase among sailors expressing the idea of being absurdly and impossibly short-handed. Yet it is in downright earnest that the quartermaters go from two hours at the wheel to two hours on the look-out in the Peninsular and Oriental. It is true there are three Lascars on deck all night—one at the lee wheel, one on the bridge, and one forward; and they make no concealment whatever of the circumstance that they sleep on their posts like tops. Is it to be wondered at that ships so conducted occasionally run into an island? When the *Tasmania* went on shore there were other causes than those already mentioned productive of relaxed watchfulness, which might have influenced the fate of the most fully manned ship. She encountered the danger in the very midst of the temporary confusion and inattention attending the changing of watches at four o'clock, when the eyes of the most alert look-out must be diverted from the ship's head for a longer or shorter interval by his relief. That it should have happened so was certainly accidental, and when we think that there were only two pair of eyes employed on deck at the best of times, the ship striking during the movements of changing watches should go a long way in extenuation. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by the *Tasmania* will not be lost on the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and that they will see that they cannot reasonably expect to run their ships with safety to the crowds of lives they carry manned as they at present are.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHEFOO TRADE REPORT.

Acting-Consul Bristow, of Chefoo, writes as follows on English trade with China:—

During the year 1886, Consuls in China have received numerous applications, either directly or through the Foreign Office, from merchants or Chambers of Commerce, for information on various matters connected with trade. This information has been given as far as possible, but there is one feature in the applications which have reached Chefoo which should not be passed over without notice. It seems to be taken for granted by many British manufacturers and merchants that the way to produce goods suitable for the Chinese market is to slavishly copy native models—even to their imperfections—and to imitate favourite "brands" or "marks." I venture to predict that experiments in this line will result in failure and loss to the experimentalist. Let the British manufacturer disabuse his mind of the idea that the Chinaman is a ridiculous person who will buy goods, not on account of their intrinsic value or excellence, but because a "brand" or "mark" strikes his fancy. There is not in the world a more hard-headed, practical man at a bargain than a Chinese buyer. Is it supposed that when a Chinese buys a coarsely-finished native razor, with an untrimmed twig for a handle, that he has a liking for its coarseness, or that extra finish of the blade or handle would be distasteful to him? It is not so at all. The Chinaman is of opinion that the main object of buying a razor is to shave with it, and he, therefore, insists that it should cut. As, however, beauty and finish are not necessaries in a razor, he, as an economist, declines to pay a single extra cash for a useless luxury. I do not mean to say that the British manufacturer should in no way imitate the native article, but that the imitation should be confined to essentials. For instance, the shape of the short, thick-backed Chinese razor is admirably adapted to its purpose—the shaving of heads—as anyone can testify who has seen a native barber at work. The thickness of the razor back gives weight to the instrument, and steadies the hand of the operator, who, with the tips of his fingers just touching the back of the razor, gently feels his way, as it were, over the head being operated on. Similarly, the native likes his scissors to be made with large bows, as he finds these more convenient; the want of finish, characteristic of the native article, is by no means an attraction to him. Recently some textile fabrics expressly made to imitate native goods were imported into Chefoo, but, up to the present, the native buyer will not look at them except at a price ruinous to the importer. In a late application for information, the following words occur: "Particulars as to the *making up* and *folding* of the pieces, and the *marking* of the bales or packages are *most necessary* and of *vital* importance. The slightest defect in *appearance*, or smallest in *marking*, is *fatal.* Orientals are most suspicions in these matters." The italics are not mine, but appear in the letter of the applicant for information. If the success of British trade is dependent upon the imitating the marking of bales to closely as to prevent all "suspicion" on the part of the Oriental, then the trade is in a bad way. The Oriental is suspicious, it is true, but of what? He is suspicious (and apparently not without reason) that when an article is offered to him, it may not be what it seems. He remembers, perhaps, that on a certain occasion he bought a piece of shirting, or other material, which bore a particular mark, and that this material was good and serviceable. He wishes to buy another piece with the same mark, not—as the home manufacturer would seem to suppose — because the itself possesses some charm for him, but because the material bearing that mark previously purchased by him was eminently suited to his meeds. As he does not wish to be taken in by a fraudulent imitation bearing the same mark, he is rendered suspicious by any slight departure from the mode of packing or marking which he had noticed as peculiar to his original purchase. The Chinese purchaser will buy an article that suits him, no matter what mark it may bear or how it is packed. Let the British manufacturer find out, through experienced merchants in China, or by means of commercial travellers or special agents, what things a Chinaman will buy at a price to yield a profit to the importer. Let him then produce what mark, is wanted, and brand his manufactures with a mark—not in imitation of existing ones, but as distinct from them as possible; and he may be certain that, as soon as the Chinese consumer discovers that goods under this new mark can be depended on as being exactly what they profess to be, he will buy them. If the manufacturer will then ask for the assistance of Her Majesty's Consuls to prevent, as far as possible, the fraudulent use of this mark by other manufacturers, I am quite sure he will obtain from the Consuls every possible assistance. If it were advisable to do so, I could in this report give instances which would show that, in the matter of "marks," the British manufacturer does not always fill the *rôle* of victim; and the Imperial Maritime Customs could furnish confirmatory evidence. Much has been said lately of the loss of British trade through the apathy of British merchants. Whatever may be the case elsewhere I do not think this accusation can be brought against the British merchants in Chefoo. I am inclined to think that nearly everything that seemed likely to yield a profit has been tried; but, as a merchant said to me the other day, "When we get hold of a soft thing we make the most of it, but of course we don't go and publish all about it in the *Times* newspaper."

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 15th Sept., 1887.

Before Sir R. T. **Rennie**, *Chief Justice.*

Hung Chee-foo *v.* C. W. **Ure.**

Mr. A. **Robinson** for the Plaintiff.

Mr. **Drummond** on behalf of the defendant applied that the plaintiff be ordered to give additional security for costs of the re-hearing of this suit, which has been already reported at length in the *Daily News*, and in the meantime that all further proceedings be stayed. In support of his application the learned counsel referred his Lordship to the Supreme Court Rules 253 and 263, and to a ruling given on the 26th of January, 1885, by his Lordship in the case of Wu Tu Shan *v.* D. Sassoon, Sons & Company on a similar application, which was granted to Mr. Robinson who in that case appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Robinson in opposing the application said that $500 had already been paid into Court by his client. The case went to a hearing, and in the middle of the hearing the defendant took out a summons, which he (Mr. Robinson) opposed, to make his client give additional security for whatever further costs might be incurred. He contended that the Assistant Judge, who made the order sought for, had no right to make such an order at that stage of the proceedings, the plaintiff having at that time already paid in $250 to the Court. His point was that his Lordship was now bound to give the case a re-hearing as a matter of right to the plaintiff, without imposing such a condition as security for costs. The case should be re-heard unconditionally, and he asked his Lordship to decide upon that point.

His Lordship said that in giving his decision he would be influenced by consideration of the fact that a case from the Consul at an outport could not be reheard by the Court unless on an appeal, stating grounds, and here a case decided by the Assistant Judge, who was presumed to know more about law than a Consul, was sought to be reheard without any reasons being given for an appeal. The plaintiff went into court with his eyes open and elected to have the case tried by the Assistant Judge, and now asked his Lordship to rehear it. He thought it should be a rule that if persons wanted the decision of the Chief Justice they should wait till he could hear the case in the first instance, and it was intolerable that after the trial by the Assistant Judge the time of the Court should be wasted by rehearings. If persons chose to have a shot before the Assistant Judge he (his Lordship) could not prevent them having a rehearing before him, but he would not facilitate it in any way.

Mr. Robinson said he was forced by Mr. Drummond threatening to ask for a dismisal of the case, to have it heard by the Assistant Judge.

Mr. Drummond said that about $1,500 would probably meet the costs, and he asked his Lordship to make an order that this amount be lodged in Court.

Mr. Robinson characterised the application for such an amount as preposterous.

His Lordship thought that having regard to the time occupied by the case at the previous hearing, it would probably last about five days, and he therefore made an order that $500 be lodged in Court by the plaintiff, all further proceedings to be stayed in the meantime, the costs to be costs in the cause.

In Admiralty.

14th September.

Before Sir R. T. Rennie, *Chief Justice.*
In Chambers.

The Steamship *Pechili*, Bradley Master.

Mr. W. V. Drummond for the Plaintiff.

Mr. A. Robinson for the Defendant.

A summons having been taken out by the plaintiff applying to the Court for an order that the ninth paragraph of the answer filed in this suit by the defendant be struck out of the answer, the matter was argued this morning before his Lordship.

Mr. Drummond argued that the paragraph was unnecessary, immaterial to the issue, and tended to prejudice. He cited Rules 27, and 47 of the Rules of the Supreme Court; also authorities on the English practice, and asked that the order might be made to strike out the paragraph in question and that the defendant be ordered to pay the costs of this summons.

Mr. Robinson argued that he intended to raise the question referred to in the paragraph, in connection with the costs of the suit, and that therefore under the Rules he was bound to plead it, and he referred to the Rules of the Court and to a decision in a salvage suit in the Court in England.

His Lordship decided that the paragraph was quite unprecedented and irrelevant, and that as he would not allow the matter referred to in the paragraph to be gone into at the hearing of the cause, it was not proper to insert the paragraph in the answer. He therefore ordered it to be struck out of the answer, and the defendant to pay the costs.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 10th Sept., 1887.

Before Geo. Jamieson, Esq., *Acting Assistant Judge.*

A PAINFUL CASE.

John Macgregor, a watchmaker, appeared to answer a charge of assaulting Mary Anne Smith, a woman with whom he co-habited.

The plaintiff, a person seemingly of education, appeared in the witness box with a small baby in her arms. Her evidence was as follows :—I reside at No. 7 Chefoo Road. I came out here to live with Mr. Macgregor as his wife. He has constantly ill-treated me and used filthy and disgusting language. About a fortnight ago he beat me severely while I had my baby in my arms. He only comes home when he is drunk and wants to sleep. He takes no food in the house; I only come here because I am afraid of him and am driven to do it. I was sitting on the bed with my baby and he (defendant) caught me by the hand and forced me down. The people next door heard my screams and rushed in and asked him not to murder me and the infant. I have plenty of witnesses to prove what I say. This child was only a few days old when Macgregor attacked me, and two gentlemen contemplated breaking in the door to save me from him, I can give both their names if necessary, one is a next door neighbour and the other is in a hong here. I am really compelled to do what I am now doing because I am afraid of Macgregor who begs outside for a little food for his "poor dear wife" I am telling you the truth Mr. Jamieson and do not fear anything. The only thing which kept me back from coming hear before, is the simple fact that I am not married to this man. While I was lying in my bed sick another time he took out my gold watch and disposed of it without my knowledge and since then he has disposed of my books one by one, when he left the house yesterday he said "may my curse rest upon you, good-bye baby." (To the defendant.) Is'nt that true Macgregor?

The Defendant—You are making a good case but I will answer you.

Witness resuming—The other morning he said he wished he could curse me into my grave and used such filthy language that I cannot repeat it before gentlemen. He wished he could send me to hell, and threatened my life several times. When I lived in Quinsan Terrace he almost strangled me upon one occasion. And we had no neighbours to hear my screams, but a questionable woman next door. In the month of February last, he locked me out all night in the cold and the police had to break the door in. I rent the house from Mr. Ambrose in my own name.

The Defendant—She does not ! she does not pay for it.

His Worship—Be quiet sir ! (To plaintiff)—Why do you let him into the house if it is yours?

The Plaintiff—He threatens and curses me and I am in fear of him. Besides he has got the key now in his pocket.

The Defendant in reply to his Worship said:—I deny what she says, and I insist upon witnesses being called ; my next door neighbour and a man in the Bubbling Well Cottage, where she goes every day and gets drunk. Then she comes home and abuses me.

His Worship—I won't listen to this. If you have any witnesses why don't you summon them here?

The Defendant—But you must listen to this I insist upon it !

His Worship—You must keep quiet. The charge against you is of assaulting this woman. What have you to say to it?

The Defendant—I deny it ! There is a Japanese man-servant who could prove it, but she has got rid of him. The other day she came home pretty drunk and scratched my face. I will write down the name of the man who saw it, and she annoyed me by saying "Thank God this kid is not, yours" (laughter.)

The Plaintiff—I am not in the habit, Mr. Jamieson, of using such language.

The Defendant said he wanted to call a Mr. Hoyte who was in Hirsbrunner's for a long time, but he was now in Australia. He had other witnesses too.

His Worship—Why don't you summon them to come here then?

Defendant—I have no money. I earned a few dollars yesterday and went home and lay down on the stairs to sleep, when this woman attacked me.

The Plaintiff—He was dead drunk your Worship. I did not wish him to come to my house at all. A gentleman in the Customs gave me $4 for some photograph books belonging to my poor husband who is dead. (To Mr. Jamieson)—The house is a small one near the gaol.

The Defendant—The house does not belong to her, a Mr. Mayne took it for her. The defendant then named a number of persons whom he said he would call in his defence, but one was in Australia another was dead, and a third was a pilot and away from Shanghai.

His Worship said he could not wait for them and would decide the case at once.

The Defendant said that drink had a good deal to do with the case. Yesterday he took a gin bottle from the plaintiff and threw it over the wall.

His Worship then ordered the defendant to pay a fine of $10 or go to prison for a fortnight, and afterwards to enter into a bond of $100 not to interfere with the plaintiff again.

The Defendant—I should prefer to leave Shanghai.

His Worship—You can leave as soon as you have satisfied the Court. These are my terms.

The Defendant—I have not $10 in the world. A man in the Bubbling Well Cottage has something to do with this——

His Worship—That will do.

The Defendant then went down, and after a conversation with the plaintiff, she left the Court as it was understood, to endeavour to raise the money to pay the fine.

12th September.

Before Geo. Jamieson, *Acting Assistant Judge.*

ILL TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

Ernest Anderson and J. W. Anderson, first and second officers respectively of the British ship *Asia* were summoned, the first for assaulting Antonio Manibusam, a Cuban, and the second for a similar offence against Chas. Persen and Karl Jonson, two Scandinavian seamen. The case against the second officer was gone into first. Persen was sworn and said that he was struck by the second officer three days after they left New York, for not keeping the ship straight when he was steering. Two men had been at the wheel before him and were not able to keep her straight.

The defendant, in reply to his Worship, said he admitted striking Persen once.

The plaintiff resuming stated that furthermore when the crew were at work getting up a sail the second officer got into the rigging and kicked him in presence of the men and the Captain. Again, when the vessel was lying alongside the wharf the defendant, while they were having a "few words," struck him in the face.

Defendant in answer to his Worship said that he had received a good deal of trouble and "lip" from Persen who was slow in doing his work.

Captain T. R. **ANDERSON** master of the vessel was then sworn, and deposed that he witnessed the second mate, on the occasion referred to by the plaintiff, push him with his foot, but not kicking him. Witness could not tell exactly what the trouble was about, but believed that the plaintiff in getting out the sail pulled the wrong rope. When the ship was at the wharf he heard the second mate and Persen having some words, but did not see any blows struck. Before that there was trouble on board with the crew wanting to leave the ship, and on Thursday they all left. They said they wanted to see the Consul. Witness brought two of them to see the Consul, and one of them complained that he had been assaulted by the second mate. Most of the men wanted to leave because some of the others wished to go.

To the Bench—The second officer has not an ungovernable temper.

The seaman, Jonson, corroborated Persen's evidence as to the assaults complained of. He too was struck by the second mate, with a belaying pin which blackened his eye and cut his face. Witness was washing a skylight at the time, and the defendant came up and said he was too slow and struck him with the pin three times.

The Captain, in reply to his Worship, said that the second mate came to him on the morning in question and told him that Jonson had attempted to draw a knife on him. He then struck Jonson in the presence of witness who stopped him and said that he (witness) would punish him if he deserved it, but would not allow hin to strike the man. Witness had not heard before that Jonson was struck with a belaying pin.

The defendant said that he had to complain of Jonson not doing his work quick enough when the plaintiff drew his knife upon him (defendant) and he took up a belaying pin to defend himself. He did not strike Jonson with it however, but merely pushed him in the back, and told him to go to his work.

JONSON said that the second mate struck him upon another occasion.

ANTONIO MANIBUSAM said that he also had a charge of assault against the second officer who struck him on the face about a month after they left New York. The blow was witnessed by the chief officer. and caused his face to swell. The chief officer on one occasion assaulted plaintiff by knocking him down off the poop. But he did not strike him—only pushed him down.

The case against the chief officer was thereupon dismissed, and he was examined in defence of the other. He said he never saw him strike the Cuban, but merely push him. The Cuban did not know a word of English when he came on board, and he had to be shown about the ship.

His **WORSHIP** said that it was pretty clear to him that the defendant had used his hand very roughly on more than one occasion. He would have to pay $5 fine for the assault on Persen, and $5 for that on Jonson, with costs in both cases. He should also pay Manibusam's costs.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 10th Sept., 1887.

Before General KENNEDY, *Consul-General, Acting Judicially.*

JACK ASHORE.

F. **STRALLBAUM**, a seaman on the U.S. ship *Benjamin Sewell*, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Hongkew on the previous evening, assaulting an elderly Chinawoman, and also a native constable who tried to arrest him. The accused was sentenced to seven days imprisonment and ordered in addition to pay a fine of $10, $2 of which were to go to the old woman.

THE LOSS OF THE "TASMANIA."

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Wreck Commissioner, Mr. H. C. Rothery, gave judgment on the 8th August in the inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the P. & O. Company's steamer *Tasmania*, on the Monachi Rocks, off the coast of Corsica, in May, when about 30 lives were lost, including that of the captain.

The Wreck Commissioner said the *Tasmania* was a vessel of 2,654 tons net register, having engines of 800-horse power, and being worth £120,000. She had 144 passengers on board, and a crew of 160 hands, of whom 55 were Europeans, and the rest Lascars. At the time of the vessel striking the second officer was on the watch, the weather being dark and threatening, and a fresh wind blowing. The question was asked by the Board of Trade whether the captain was in a fit state of health for the command of the *Tasmania*, and there had not been evidence to show that he was not. As to the question whether she was properly and efficiently manned and officered, with a vessel of the size and speed of the *Tasmania* there should have been provision for two officers always to have been on the watch, so that the bridge need never be left without one, As to the Lascar portion of the crew, in tropical countries and the Red Sea it was almost necessary to employ Lascars, allowing one Lascar and a half to be the equivalent of a European. Two of the Assessors, who had had much experience of Lascar crews, said that in proper proportion they would as soon have them as Europeans. With one officer more, the Assessors were of opinion that the vessel would have had an ample and sufficient crew. The Lascars appeared to have been almost the only seamen who, on this occasion, conducted themselves thoroughly well. As to the actual course steered, how it was that the captain, who had been for so many years in the Peninsular and Oriental service, had put the vessel on such a course, was to the Court utterly inexplicable. It was an improper and unsafe one. Proper steps were not taken by the second officer to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel, although there were a fresh wind and strong sea. The Court was clearly of opinion that the second officer was not on the bridge at the time of the casualty, and if he was on deck he did not see Cape Feno light, and could not have kept a proper look out. In the opinion of the Court, the cause of the disaster was that when the current and breeze took her to the leeward of her course, no proper steps were taken to ascertain and verify her position, and more improper and unseamanlike conduct the Court had seldom seen. It was difficult to say how some of the boats went away without officers, but allowance must be made for the confusion consequent on the damaging of the boats on the port side. As to the boats failing to return to the vessel, the cutter was damaged, but the mail boat was not. In the case of the life boat the orders were to return; instead of that being attempted, however, she was allowed to go broadside on the beach, and although it was said that there were breakers, that did not appear to be correct. The crew, however, was allowed to disperse, and subsequently some of the hands refused to get into the boat again. But an attempt was made later, and persisted in until some of the crew were in a state of exhaustion, and it would have been imprudent to have made any further attempt. There were, indeed, very few of those who went on shore who came out with credit. The carpenter and others, when appealed to personally, in one instance turned their backs and walked away, nor did the male passengers come very well out of the affair when they refused to lend a hand. The excuse that when the crew refused it was time for them to do so was a poor excuse. In the opinion of the Board of Trade, the certificate of the second officer should be dealt with. In the opinion of the Court, he was chiefly to blame for the disaster. Knowing that he was left in sole charge of the deck, he continued at full speed with a fresh and increasing breeze, without taking precautions to see whether or not he was being sent to leeward of the course. More reckless navigation it had seldom been the lot of the Court to see. Add to the loss of the vessel, the loss of life, privations, and sufferings, and there was some measure of his conduct. To inflict a punishment commensurate with the offence would be beyond the power of the Court; but it would do what it could to mark its sense of his conduct by suspending his certificate for two years.

On the application of counsel, a mate's certificate was recommended during the two years.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The following letter has been addressed to The Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited, London.—"Accra, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, 16th September, 1886 Gentlemen, I enclose two labels taken from pots containing ABOMINABLE COMPOUNDS, which I find, after nine months' experience, to be utterly useless. They were supplied to the Medicinal Department here, I suppose, as genuine 'Liebig.' Having used your extract extensively for ten years, I consider it a most valuable preparation; and sincerely regret it is possible for other firms to impose worthless imitations on credulous people.—Your obedient servant, A. WOODBURN-HERON, Assistant Colonial Surgeon." This is one of the many instances showing that abominable compounds are sold, unfortunately with the sanction of the English law, under the name of Liebig's Extract of Meat, which have not the slightest title to be called by that name, and consumers will do well to ask for the only sort guaranteed by Baron Liebig.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael;* each additional line *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. STREET & Co.,
30, Cornhill,
LONDON (E.C.)

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 10th SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Imported	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Pls.	Chests.	Pls	Chests.	Pls	Chests.	Pls.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	398½	398.50	155	186.00	65	78.00	9	10.80
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	2	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	400½	400.60	155	186.00	65	78.00	9	10.80
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	97½	97.50	120	144.00	78	93.60	3	3.60

Re-Exported from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wenchow.		Foochow.		Swatow.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Whgt.	Pls.
Malwa	101½	101.50	83½	83.50	59½	59.50	33	33.00	10	10.00	59	59.00	5	5.00	65	65.00	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	418½	418.50
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	2	2.40	5	6.00	2	2.40	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	22.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	102½	102.70	83½	83.50	59½	59.50	39	40.20	19	20.80	64	65.00	7	7.40	74	75.80	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	450½	456.00

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shanghai, 16th September, 1887.

PIECE GOODS.—The bulk of the business reported this week has again to be credited to the auctions, prices on the whole being much more satisfactory. Privately buyers have been trying to "talk" the market down, but, with the fact before them that rates are improving at auction, Importers have not been inclined to yield without obtaining some offset, such as cash down, and most of the transactions recorded this week appear to have been on those terms. Some days since the Tientsin men received instructions by telegram to cease reselling here, as the market was beginning to mend, and we now learn that it has recovered to extent of 5 or 6 candareens, and as the floods are gradually, but surely, subsiding, we may hope soon to see the effect on this market; already there is much more enquiry, but at present the dealers are only feeling their way as it were. In American Goods the business has been confined entirely to Drills, which have recovered 2 candareens a piece, Sheetings, however, are in more request at the close, but the offers made so far have not been acceptable.

The Manchester market is reported firm, and Cotton is quoted a fraction higher, but the new crop has not commenced to arrive yet, so that this rise will probably be only temporary. Reuter's figures for last month are:—

	To Hongkong.	To Shanghai.
Plain Cottons	7,000,000 yards.	23,000,000 yards.
Coloured ,,	620,000 ,,	2,990,000 ,,
Printed ,,	600,000 ,,	1,650,000 ,,
Yarn	1,320,000 lbs.	310,000 lbs.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Business during the past week has been on rather a more respectable scale in this class of Goods than for some little time, settlements reported reaching 20,000 pieces, of which we may mention: C.P.H. *Green Lion* ₮1.41, C.P.H. *Blue Lion* ₮1.44. *Green Stag* ₮1.46, *Blue Globe* ₮1.46, *Blue China Woman* ₮1.47, *Red Rhinoceros* ₮1.48½/48, *Red 2 Lion and Flag* ₮1.51, *Five Boys* ₮1.61/60, *Blue Dragon* ₮1.63 and *Blue Joss* ₮1.65. The market is decidedly stronger, especially for the commoner qualities, which continue in short supply and have advanced this week fully 2 cands. per piece.

6-lbs. continue to be dealt in only at auction, where they have not met with so much favour, having lost the advance recorded last mail.

7-lbs.—Judging from auction results these are in strong demand and prices, particularly for the better makes, are 5 to 6 cands. higher.

9.12 to 11-lbs.—Here again the public sales are the only guide to the market and show throughout a steady improvement. Privately we have heard of only one sale, a cash transaction, 5,000 pieces *Blue Dragon and 5-Old Men* at ₮2.11.

12-lbs.—This weight is difficult to place just now and has gone rather lower at auction again.

White Shirtings.—These goods are represented in the book by 500 pieces 64-reed *Mazeppa* at ₮1.48. Auction sales have gone irregularly and on a lower scale for the common makes of 72-reed—pending improved advices from Tientsin the market is likely to drag.

T-Cloths—7lbs.—2,000 pieces *Blue Rhinoceros* at ₮1.14 and 400 pieces *Two Man and Fish* at ₮1.08¼ are the only transactions reported in English makes, at auction prices have been steady for this weight, but 8lbs. have barely maintained last week's currencies.

Bombay T-Cloths have been quite active, sales reported amounting to 10,000 pieces: 7lbs. *Yellow Lion* ₮1.17/18 and *Red Eagle* ₮1.17; 6lbs. *Yellow Lion* ₮1.08½, and 4lbs. *Red C* 22yds. + 22in. ₮0.76.

Drills.—*English.*—Nothing doing, but the market is nominally steady.

American.—About 9,000 pieces *Pepperell* have changed hands this week at ₮2.74, and latterly at ₮2.75, less 1%, the market closing firm with only small supplies in first hands.

Jeans.—Still no sales recorded, auction prices are fairly steady.

Sheetings—Beyond a few *Crocodile* at ₮2.71 nothing has been done in either *English* or *American* makes. The market for the latter is recovering a little in sympathy with the improved advices from Tientsin, and ₮2.83 has been offered for *Indian Head*, but has not led to business.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—We have failed to learn of any sales this week.

Bombay.—A moderate business has been done at previous quotations, but there is an inclination to weakness in the lower counts. Settlements amount to 487 bales, as follows:—5 bales 8s. at ₮44 for *West Indian*; 105 bales 10s. at ₮47 for *Empress*, ₮48¼ for *James Greaves*, and ₮49.80 for *Connaught*; 250 bales 16s. at ₮53 for *Prince of Wales* and *West Indian*, ₮53¼ for *Anglo Indian*, ₮54 for *James Greaves*, ₮55 for *Connaught*, ₮56.10 for *F. Petit*, and ₮57¼ for *E. D. Sassoon*; 146 bales 20s. at ₮55 for a New Mill, *Turkey and Flower chop*, ₮57¼ for *New Empress*, ₮57¾ for *James Greaves*, and ₮58 for *Connaught*; 11 bales 24s. at ₮59½ for *Alexandra*.

Fancy Goods.—A small indent business has been done this week, very few transactions in hard cargo being recorded. *Turkey Reds* have been dealt in to a small extent on the basis of ₮1.15, ₮1.25 and ₮1.85 for 2¼lbs., 2¾lbs. and 4lbs. *Gold Dragon* respectively, but the market is dull with scarcely any enquiry. 2,000 pieces *Gentian Cotton Italians* have been taken at ₮2.15 and ₮2.22. There is a good enquiry for single and double *Printed T-Cloths* and *Printed Twills*. *Velvets* and *Velveteens* are steady.

Woollen Goods.—The auctions have shown a slightly better market for *Camlets* and *Spanish Stripes*, *Long Ells* have also advanced, but privately *V. Scarlet* have been sold at ₮4.92½. *Lastings*, regular auction chops have gone at about previous quotations, privately some *Scarlet* No. 9 have sold at ₮7.75 and *Three Eagle, Green*, at ₮6.40. A sale is announced of 720 pieces inferior *Spanish Stripes* at 36c. per yard for assorted colours. There has been some business in *Russian Cloth*, the following sales having transpired: *No.* 1 *House* at ₮20¾/21 for 160 pieces *Scarlet*, *No.* 2 *House* at ₮15.65 for 200 pieces assorted, *House* T at ₮16 for 200 pieces assorted, and the same price for 100 pieces *Black*. *Medium Cloth* of inferior quality is selling at low prices.

Metals.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report:—During the week under review our Import market has been characterised by continued quietude, and no transactions in a large way have been reported. Indent business has been fairly good, as usual at this time of the year. Lead.—There has been no inquiry whatever, and quotations are nominal. Offers are not beyond Ŧ4 for L B. Pig Iron.—Continues in good demand. Entries are about 3,000 piculs since 1st instant. Nailrod Iron.—Stocks of all descriptions are small, and holders firm in consequence, but the demand is not very brisk. Sales from first hands are not on record. Bar Iron.—A parcel of 25 tons German was sold at Ŧ2.60. There are no sales of importance of English and Belgian. Iron Wire.—A sale of 100 casks, No. 14/21, is reported at Ŧ3.70. Old Iron.—Business under this heading has been confined to Indents. Stocks at the Wharves are small. Entries since 1st instant are about 7,900 piculs, and the *Glenogle* brought 550 tons Horse-shoes; 177 tons New Boiler Plate Cuttings; and 28 tons Cart Tires, partly contracted for. Tinplates.—Are in moderate demand at quotations. Steel.—Has continued firm. Sales are reported of 500 boxes Bamboo, Horse Chop, to arrive, at Ŧ3.10 to Ŧ3.15, and 1,000 boxes of the same chop at Ŧ3. Spelter.—W. H. Re-melted is in demand at Ŧ4.50, ex Duty, and hard is selling at quotations, Duty paid, in small lots to consumers. Straits Tin.—There has been a moderate demand, and values have given way. Sales are about 200 slabs Fok-chok and Sok-kong. Copper and Yellow Metal Sheathing.—The demand has been moderate, and purchases rarely exceed jobbing lots. The *Glenogle* brought 60 cases, under contract, at Ŧ12.50 to Ŧ12.75. Japan Copper.—Continues firm. Entries since 1st inst. are about 2,000 piculs, nearly all contracted for some time ago. Zinc Sheathing.—Natives are inquiring for date of fresh arrivals. White Metal.—Stocks seem ample and the demand is slack. Nickel.—A small parcel Cube was sold at auction at Ŧ50 per picul, for 2 piculs 50 per cent, and Ŧ67½ per picul, for 4 piculs 98 to 99 per cent. Privately 3 piculs Cube, 98 to 99 per cent, are reported sold at Ŧ78.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report:—Matches.—Sales in the open market are 200 cases Vienna, Rainbow, Elephant chop, at Ŧ17.50, and 50 cases Sulphur at Ŧ14. Entries during the week are 18,325 gross Foreign, against 7,600 gross Japan. Soap.—English Bar continues in favour. Entries since 1st instant are about 4,000 boxes Japan, against 9,780 boxes Foreign. Window Glass.—Several orders have been booked since last mail, but it seems doubtful that they will be accepted. Needles.—There is no special activity, but deliveries of contract goods are more satisfactory. Dyes and Colours.—Aside from a moderate jobbing trade in the leading chops, no business of consequence has transpired. A parcel of Magenta, in tins, is reported sold, but particulars have not transpired; some ordinary Blue is reported done at 8 cands. per 2 oz. bottle.

Kerosene Oil.—There has been no improvement in the demand or change in prices since last mail. Stocks are about 800,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa, new, at Ŧ385; old, at Ŧ405; Patna, Ŧ355; new, at Ŧ355; Benares, Ŧ342; new, at Ŧ347.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular:—London telegrams quote Silk dull.

Raw Silks.—There is little or no change in prices to report, the business passing this week is limited to 1,000 bales of all descriptions, but there has been no great pressure to sell, and the market closes steady, although stocks are slowly increasing.

Tsatlees.—Sales are about 500 bales including 100 bales of Gold Kilin at Ŧ345.

Hangchows.—No market.

Taysaams.—Only 15 bales of White Kahings are reported settled at quotations.

Yellow Silks.—About 100 bales have changed hands at Ŧ260 for Kopun, at Ŧ225 *a* 230 for Meeyang, at Ŧ222½ for Fooyung, and at Ŧ180 *a* 182½ for Szechong.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 9th to the 15th September are about 1,000 bales of White Silks and 300 piculs of Yellow Silks.

Re-reels.—Still no business to report in ordinary rereels;—including consignments on native account some 100 bales of Filatures are being shipped by to-morrow's American mail.

Wild Silks.—Shipments this week are about 100 bales. It is reported that Ŧ105 *a* 107½ has been refused for Tussah Raw No. 1.

Waste Silks.—In fair demand at unchanged prices.

Shantung Pongees.—No sales.

Purchases include:—Tsatlees.—Eagle II at Ŧ387½, Mountain III at Ŧ367½, Bird "Chun-ling" at Ŧ367½, Yellow Peacock "Chun-ling" at Ŧ357½, Gold Ki-lin at Ŧ345, XX Running Deer at Ŧ322½. Taysaam.—White Kahings Gold Lily Flower "Ne-or" at Ŧ345. Yellow Silks.—Kopun at Ŧ260, Meeyang at Ŧ225, Fooyung at Ŧ222½, Szechong at Ŧ182½. Tussah.—Raw I at Ŧ115. Re-reeled Tsatlee.—Best chop at Ŧ465, Market III at Ŧ360.

		1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Settlements for this mail †	about	1.000	1,000	1,250	2,000	1,000	2,000
,, for the season † ..	,,	22,500	21,000	12,000	29,000	8,200	17,000
Stock	,,	16,000	14,000	15,500	9,000	28,300	26,500
Total Arrivals	,,	38,500	35,000	27,500	38,000	36,500	43,500

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	**England.*	**France, &c.*	*Total Europe.*	*America.*	*India & Egypt.*	*Coast & Straits.*	*Grand Total.*	
Export White Silk	2,168	14,925	17,093	679	67	421	18,260	bales.
,, Yellow ,, ...	43	914	957	...	835	52	1,844	,,
,, Wild ,, ...	76	1,232	1,308	...	...	134	1,442	,,
	2,287	17,071	19,358	679	902	607	21,546	
Against in 1886-87...........	2,082	16,399	18,481	1,275	175	408	20,339	
,, 1885-86...........	3,000	4,603	7,603	1,204	939	484	10,230	,,

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 295 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
,, 114 ,, ,, to Continent.

Tea.—Black.—There has been a steady demand during the week, and about 21,500 half-chests have changed hands at about previous rates for teas above Ŧ14 per picul, but in the lower grades Teamen have shewn more disposition to quit their produce and prices are slightly weaker. Low Common Shantams have been settled at Ŧ9.10 *a* 9¾, Good Common to Fair at Ŧ13 *a* 16, Medium to Good Medium at Ŧ17 *a* 22¾ per picul.

Stock.—111,500 half-chests against 36,577 half-chests in 1886-1887.

Green.—The market has been quiet, with a small business passing chiefly for London, and prices shew little or no change from last week's rates.

Stock.—61,062 half-chests against 64,481 half-chests in 1886-1887.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pingsuey	4,136	half-chests at	Ŧ14¾	*a*	Ŧ27½	per picul.
Moyune	2,321	,,	,, 19¼	,,	26	,,
Teenkai	4,639	,,	,, 19¼	,,	27	,,
Fychow	1,055	,,	,, 15.60	,,	18½	,,

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date:—

	1887-88.			1886-87.		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain......	37,910,682 lbs	1,396,016 lbs.	39,306,698 lbs.	57,967,721 lbs.	1,949,647 lbs.	59,917,368 lbs.
Russia direct	11,744,700 ,,	...... ,,	11,744,700 ,,	10,885,500 ,,	...... ,,	10,885,500 ,,
America	2,947,609 ,,	3,902,010 ,,	6,849,619 ,,	2,974,996 ,,	5,003,000 ,,	7,977,996 ,,

HANKOW.—From Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co.'s report of 12th September.

Business for the week compares as follows with the corresponding week of last year :—

Arrivals	11,000 ½ chests against 14,000 ½-chests.		Shanghai on native account	13,500 ½-chests against	8,000 ½-chests.
Settlements	2,000 ,, ,,	Nil. ,,	Stock	36,400 ,, ,,	20,000 ,,

Settlements consist of 2,000 ½-chests Oopack at ₮8¼ *a* 8⅞ per picul=7¼ *a* 7½ per lb., for Russia.

Total arrivals, &c. to date are :—

	1887.		1886.	
Haukow Teas :—Arrived :—1st Crop	710,500	½-chests against	635,000	½-chests.
2nd ,,	107,600		220,000	
3rd ,,	26,100		80,000	
		844,200		935,000
Settled :—1st Crop	617 000		626.500	
2nd ,,	26,500		162,700	
3rd ,,	7,700		30,000	
		651,200		819,200
		193,000		115,800
Shanghai on Native Account		156,600		96,000
Stock		36,400 ½-chests agains		19,800 ½-chests.

Settlements of Kiukiang Tea not included in the above :—328,000 ½-chests against 290,000 ½-chests.

Customs Export to date :—

	Hankow Tea.	Re-export Kiukiang Tea.	Total.
1887	54,901,000 lbs.	21.228,000 lbs.	76,129,000 lbs.
1886	62,683,000 ,,	18,924,000 ,,	81,607,000 ,,
1885	56,377,000 ,,	20,759,000 ,,	77,136,000 ,,

FREIGHT.—Through rates to London £2.5 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—London, 4 months' sight Credits 4/7⅛. Documents 4/7¼.

Shares.—The business done during the past week comprises Hongkong Banks at 129 per cent. premium, New Oriental Banks at £10. 12s., Shanghai Tugboats at ₮102½, North-China Insurances at ₮ls. 260, Hongkong Fires at $365, China Fires at $77,—all dollar quotations being taken at exchange 73 - Shanghai Gas shares at ₮195, Shanghai Cargo-boats at ₮148. Co-operative Cargo-boats at ₮40, New Waterworks' shares at £8⅛ and 4/4½, and £8½ and 4/4⅝, and Lyceum Theatre Debentures at ₮10. Sheridan Mines are quoted ₮169 ex div. of 6 per cent.

Exchange.—Rates opened ½ per cent. lower than the closing quotations for last mail, but have since gradually recovered. Business has been small. Native interest is 1 mace 2 equal to 4¼ per cent. per annum and silver is $44\frac{11}{16}$. Council Drafts were allotted at $1/5\frac{1}{16}$.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		NEW YORK.		HONG-KONG.	INDIA.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m's.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Docty. 4 m/s.			Rupees. T/Transfers.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest		
Monday, 12th	4.4⅜	4.4⅜	4.5⅛	4.5⅛	4.5⅜	4 5½	4.5½	4.5⅝	5.67/5.70	5 68/5.71	91⅝	91½	27½	306½
Tuesday, 13th	4.4¼	4.4⅜	4.5⅛	4.5¼	4.5⅜	4.5½	4.5½	4.5⅝	5.66/5.69	5.66/5.69	91¾	91½	27½	306½
Wednesday, 14th	4.4⅜	4.4½	4.5¼	4.5⅜	4.5½	4 5⅝	4.5⅝	4.5¾	5.67/5.70	5.68/5.71	91½	91½	27⅜	306½
Thursday, 15th	4.4½	4.4½	4.5⅜	4.5½	4.5⅝	4.5¾	4.5¾	4.5¾	5.69/5.72	5.69/5.72	91¼	91¼	27⅜	306½
Friday, 16th	4 4½	4.4½	4.5⅜	4.5⅜	4.5⅝	4.5¾	4.5¾	4.5⅞	5 69/5.72	5.69/5.72	91¼	91¼	27¼	306½
Saturday, 17th	4.4½	4.4½	4.5⅜	4.5⅜	4.5⅜	4.5¾	4.5¾	4.5⅞	5.69/5.72	5.69/5.72	91¼	91¼	27¼	306½

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week have comprised the following Goods :—

			Last week.		Corresponding week last year.	
Grey Shirtings	28,050	pcs. against	26,985	pcs. and	24,674	pcs.
White ,,	12,640	,, ,,	10,460	,, ,,	6,810	,,
T-Cloths	6,710	,, ,,	5,620	,, ,,	2,420	,,
Drills, English	1,080	,, ,,	720	,, ,,	1,045	,,
Jeans, ,,	630	,, ,,	510	,, ,,	330	,,
Sheetings, English	740	,, ,,	360	,, ,,	320	,,
Turkey Reds	150	,, ,,	100	,, ,,	1,210	,,

			Last week.		Corresponding week last year.	
Velvets	......	pcs. against	150	pcs. and	510	pcs.
Velveteens	......	,, ,,	60	,, ,,	210	,,
Cotton Yarn	......	bales ,,	......	bales ,,	5	bales.
Camlets	1,460	pcs. ,,	1,650	pcs. ,,	1,710	pcs.
Long Ells	200	,, ,,	520	,, ,,	520	,,
Lastings	1,260	,, ,,	1,120	,, ,,	740	,,
Spanish Stripes	684	,, ,,	684	,, ,,	398	,,

COTTON GOODS.

At *Kin-ming*, on 13th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—600 pieces ; *Red Lion* ₮1.47/47¼.
9.12-lbs.—200 pieces ; *Red Elephant* ₮1.52¾/53.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 300 pieces *Green Lion* ₮1.41/41¼

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—2,760 pieces ; *Green Eagle* ₮1.01/01¼, *Sun* No. 1 ₮1.12¾/13, *Red Sun* ₮1.13, and *Blue Flying Horse* M.T. ₮1.13¼/13½.

At *Pao-shun*, same day—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—5,250 pieces ; *Lion-on-bale* ₮1.47¼, *Green Lion* A.1 ₮1.60½/60⅝, *Dewhurst Eagle* ₮1.66¼/66⅝, and ditto X.X. ₮1.68½/68¾.

10-lbs.—250 pieces O.O. ₮1.82/82¼.

At *E-wo*, on 14th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—2,700 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. T1.47½/48. *Green Tea Caddy* T1.53½, *Blue Crab* T1.56¼/56½, *Blue 2-Tea Caddy* T1.68½, and ditto D.D.D. T1.62/62½.
10-lbs.—1,000 pieces; *Blue Tea Caddy* X.X. T1.87/87½, and ditto D.D.D. T2.03½/04.
12-lbs.—240 pieces; *Blue Tea Caddy* T2 27/29, and ditto X T2.22½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 750 pieces, *Red Tea Caddy* T1.43/43½, *Blue Tea Caddy* M.M.M. T1.72/72¾, ditto *X.X.X.* T1.90¾/92½, and ditto S.S.S. T1.96.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—700 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* T1.10¾, and *Blue Tea Caddy* T1.23½/24.
8-lbs.—600 pieces *Red Tea Caddy* T1.27½.

Drills.—*English.*—300 pieces; *Flying Dragon* T1.37/37½.

Sheetings.—*English*, 14-lbs.—120 pieces; *Blue Bell* T2.49½/50.

Turkey Reds.—150 pieces; *Mandarin* 4-lbs. T1.61/62.

At *Yuen-fong*, on 15th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,800 pieces; *Two Man* T0.96½, *Blue Three Students* T0.98¾/99.
7-lbs.—2,340 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* T1.17¾, *Blue Britannia* T1.17½/17¾, *Blue Four Sisters* T1.31½/32¾, and *Blue Three Students* T1.38¼/38¾.
8.4-lbs.—7,960 pieces; *Blue House* T1.34½, *Two Man* T1.35¾, ditto No. 2 T1.35¼, *House* T1.36/36¼, *Blue Loyal Son* T1.44⅝, *Blue Britannia* T1.45½, *Blue Three Students* T1.50, *Blue double Shield* T1.51¼/52¾, *Red Loyal Son* T1.51/51½, *Red double Shield* T1.53, *Red Three Students* T1.59¾, *Five Brothers* T1.61½/61¾.
10-lbs.—3,150 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* T1.58/58¼, *Blue Britannia* T1.61½/61¾, *Red Loyal Son* T1.79/79½, *Red Britannia* T1.85/85½, *Red Three Students* T1 89/89¾, and *Red Four Sister* T2.03¾/04.
10.$\frac{8}{12}$-lbs.—1,000 pieces; *Gold Britannia* T2.07½/08¾, and *Painted Loyal Son* T2.09.
11-lbs.—750 pieces; *Painted Three Students* T2.16½/17½.
12-lbs.—810 pieces; *Squirrel C.* T2.26¼, *Soldier* T2.34/35¼, and *Two-Squirrel A.* T2 39/39¼.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 5,700 pieces; *Blue House* bright T1.42¼, dull T1.41/41¼, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright T1.46¼/46¾, dull T1.43¾, *Black and Gold Three Students* T1.67½.
72-reed.—5,890 pieces; *White and Gold Three Students* T1.93/93¼, *Red Two Sister* T1.95½, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright T1.97/97¾, dull 1.97½/98, *Red and Gold Star* bright T2.14¾, dull T2.13/13½, and *Green and Gold Three Students* (Irishes) T2.52¾/53.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,800 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* T1.03½/03¾, *Blue Britannia* T1.04¼, *Blue Three Students* T1.10½, *Blue Lion* T1.13¼/13½, *Red double Shield* T1.18½.
8-lbs.—850 pieces; *Blue Lion* T1.32¼, *Painted Three Students* T1.59½/60.

Drills.—*English*, 14-lbs.—510 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* T1.45¾, *Britannia* T2.52¼53¼, and *Old Man Head* T2.58½.
15-lbs.—270 pieces *Running Deer* T2.23½/24¼.

Sheetings.—*English*, 14 and 15-lbs.—620 pieces; *Lion and Cloud* T2.48½/49¼, and *Old Man Head* T2.68¼/69½.

Jeans.—*English*, 8-lbs.—630 pieces; *Peacock* T1.27¼/27¾, *Two Squirrel* T1.90.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.*	White	Purple	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. *Mid. ,,	Sales. Pcs.
MIS'NEOUS, 12th inst.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
L'tings, No. 3 D'ble Dr.	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	6.17/14	...	...	...	
Sales pcs. ...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	280	...	..	...	280
,, M. M. Dog...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	6.09	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140
,, M. 1 Dog ...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
,, O. Dog, p.p.	......	......	......	......	......	..	..	..	5.92½	..	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	......	......	......	......	......	..	..	..	40	..	...	...	40
S. S'pes, B.T I., p.yd.	0.45.3½/0.45.6	... ..	0.45.6/0.45.5	0.44.4½/45.3	0.45.4	0.44 0.44½	0.45.5 0.46.3	0.44.5 0.44.6	0.45.5	0.45 0.45.6	0.47.2	0.46/0.45.7	
Sales, pcs. ...	150	......	24	24	12	48	18	12	6	24	12	54	384
M'dium Ct'hs, 2 Crown	0.60¾	0.48¼	0.61	.....	......	...	...	...	0.51	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	6	36	6	......	......	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	60
KIN-MING, 13th inst.													
C'lets, Elephant, p.p.	9.64/61	9.22/23	9.59	.....	......	9.36	...	...	...	...	...	9.29/13	
Sales, pcs....	50	20	20	......	......	10	...	...	...	...	...	30	130
,, Eagle	9.46/45	8.94/95	9.47/46	9.74	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.12/11	
Sales pcs....	60	20	20	10	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
,, Swan, p.p...	9.32/30	8.13/14	9.30	......	......	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	8.86/90	
Sales, pcs....	60	20	20	......	......	...	...	...	10	...	...	20	130
,, Duck p.pc...	9.11/10	8.05	9.15	9.24	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.76	
Sales, pcs....	60	20	20	10	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
,, Cock, p.p....	8.87½/86	6.88/86	8.90	......	9.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.39/38	
Sales, pcs....	60	20	20	......	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
Lastings, Tiger, p.p.	......	......	......	......	... ..	...	...	...	9.18/19	...	...	...	
,, Sales, pcs....	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
S. S'pes, C.P.H. p. yd.	0.46	......	0.45.4	......	0.45.6	...	...	...	...	...	0.46.4	0.47.4/47.3	
Sales, pcs....	72	......	12	......	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	120
E-WO, 14th inst. ...													
Camlets, Man & Horse	8.88	......	8.75	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	30	......	20	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
,, Wild Boar ...	8.71/70	......	8.21	......	8 84	...	...	...	...	...	8.74	...	
Sales pcs......	40	......	20	......	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	90
JIN-KEE, 14th inst.													
Camlets, U.U., p.pc.	9.58	9.84	9 15	......	......	...	...	...	...	9.53	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	30	10	10	......	......	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	60
,, Dove, p.p....	9.10	9.11/10	8.91	......	......	8.90	...	...	...	9.06	...	8.90	
Sales, pcs....	10	20	10	......	......	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	70
Long Ells, U.U., p.p.	5.01	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	100	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
YUEN-FONG, Y'day.													
Camlets, S.S.G. p.pce.	9.65/70	10.25	9.67½	... ..	9.97½/10.77½	...	...	...	...	...	9.70/67½	9.47½	
Sales, pcs....	150	70	90	......	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	390
,, G.G.M., p.pc	9.95/97½	10.35	9.72½	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	9.50	
Sales, pcs...	40	20	20	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	100
,, Nine Old Man	9.25	9.67½	9.27½	......	9.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	20	10	10	......	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Long Ells, G.G.L., p.p.	5.35	......	......	5.45	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	80	......	......	20	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lasting, G.G.R., p.pc.	......	......	8 05	......	......	...	...	...	9.00/17½	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs...	......	......	20	......	.. ...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	300
,, Nine Old Man	......	......	7.30	......	......	...	...	...	6.65/75	...	...	7.25	
Sales, pcs....	......	......	20	......	......	...	...	...	160	...	...	20	200
S. S'pes, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.47¼/½	0.46½/0.46¾	0.49¾	0.48¼	......	0.46½	...	...	0.48	...	0.48¼	...	
Sales, pcs....	96	12	48	6	......	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	180

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.					Duty.	
		T.m.c.		*T.m.c.*	*Tls. m. c.*	
G. E. Grey Shirtings—						
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds......nom	⅌ pc.	0.9.0	to	1.0.2½	0.0.8 per pce.	
7-lbs .... ,,	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.3.0		
8¼ to 8½-lbs....................	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.7.5		
D. Eagle and XX	,,	1.6.6	,,	1.7.0		
9 to 9¼-lbs ....nom	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.9.0		
9⅜ to 10-lbs. .... ,,	,,	1.7.0	,,	2.4.5		
Dewhurst's, Best ...... ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	......		
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.5.0		
12-lbs American 32/56 in...	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.7.5		
G. E. White Shirtings—						
40-yds 36-in 56-rd...........	⅌ pc.	1.2.5	,,	1.3.5		
60-reed........................	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0		
64 ,, ...	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.9.0		
64 ,, Best and 66-reed ...	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.8.7½		
72 to 80-reed	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.4.0		
Best	,,	2.1.0	,,	3.4.0		
Drills, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	⅌ pc.	2.4.0	,,	2.7.5	0.1.0 ,,	
English, ,, 14 to 15-lbs ...	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.9.0		
,, Good to Finest	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.7.0		
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs...nom	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.5		
Jeans, Dh., 30-yd. 30in 8½-lbs	⅌ pc.	1.5.0	,,	1.8.0	0.0.7½ ,,	
English, ,, 8 to 8¼-lbs	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.9.0		
American ,, Beaver......	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.0.5		
Sheetings—						
Am., 40yd. 36/38in. 14lb. nom.	⅌ pc.	2.2.5	,,	2.9.5	0.0.8 ,,	
Eng., ,, ,, 14 to 16lb.	,,	1.5.0	,,	2.7.0		
T-Cloths—						
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	⅌ pc.	0.7.5	,,	1.0.0	0.0.4 ,,	
7-lbs ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	0.8.5	,,	1.0.0		
6-lbs Mexican..................	,,	......	,,	none		
7-lbs ,, ...	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.5		
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.7.5		
8 to 8½-lbs.....................	,,	1.2.7½	,,	1.9.0	0.0.8 ,,	
Better kinds and XX nom.	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.0.0		
Handkerchiefs—						
Blue, 28 to 32-in	⅌ doz.	0.3.7	to	0.5.7	0.0.2½ per doz.	
Brown ....nom	,,	0.3.6	,,	0.4.0		
Spotted Shirtings—White.	⅌ pc.	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 per pce.	
Dyed, nom	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0	0.1.5 ,,	
Brocades—White, 40-yd ...	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 ,,	
Dyed	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.5	0.1.5 ,,	
Damasks—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	,,	2.2.5	,,	3.5.0	0.2.0 ,,	
Gentian Shirtings .....nom	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.2.0	0.1.5 ,,	
Chintz—Assorted 28in. 28yds.	⅌ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.2.5	0.0.7 per pce.	
Blue	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.1.0		
Brown...........nom	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.1.0		
Scarlet	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.5		
Printed Twills—24/25 yds	⅌ pc.	1.2.5	to	1.6.0	0.0.7 per 30 yd.	
50/52 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.1.5		
Special ...	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0		
Turkey Reds—						
24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	⅌ pc.	0.6.0	,,	1.3.5	0.1.5 per pce.	
Best	,,	1.4.5	,,	2.5.0		
Velvets—Black, 22-in...nom	⅌ yd.	0.1.0½	,,	0.1.5	0.1.8 per pce.	
Velveteens—Black, 18-in ...	,,	0.1.0	,,	0.1.4½	0.1.5 ,,	
26-in ...	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.7½		
Blue Denims ....nom	,,	0.0.3	,,	0.0.4	5 per cent. ad. val.	
Dimities—12-yd 37-in	⅌ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.2.0	0.0.6½ per pce.	
41-in.........	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.6.0		
Muslins—12-yd 42-in.........	,,	0.4.5	,,	0.6.0	0.0.3½ ,,	
Yarn—Cotton—Nos. 28/32.	,,	67.0.0	,,	78.0.0	0.7.0 per pel.	
,, 16/24, nom	,,	51.0.0	,,	62.5.0		
Camlets—English, SS Scarlet	⅌ pc.	8.7.0	,,	......	0.0.5	
GG ,,	,,	9.9.5	,,	......		*Per Chang of 141 inches.*
SSG ,,	,,	9.7.0	,,	......		
HDB nom. ,,	,,	9.6.0	,,	......		
CPH ,,	,,	9.6.5	,,	......		
Dutch, 33 to 2 4-in nom.	,,	15.0.0	,,	18.0.0		
Do. 37-in......... ,,	,,	17.2.5	,,	22.0.0		
Medium & Broad Cloths ...	⅌ yd.	0.6.0	,,	1.4.0	0.1.2	
Spanish Stripes, Assorted ...	,,	0.3.0	,,	0.5.5		
,, HDB Sc'let	,,	0.4.8	,,	......		
,, TTB ,,	,,	0.4.7½	,,	......		
,, HH nom.	,,	0.4.7½	,,	......		
,, BTI ,,	,,	0.5.6	,,	......		
,, CPH ,,	,,	0.4.6	,,	......		
Long Ells—						
Scarlet, 24-yd GG...........	⅌ pc.	5.3.5	,,	......		
,, ,, HH ...nom.	,,	5.3.5	,,	......	0.0.4½	
,, ,, CPH... ,,	,,	5.3.5	,,	......		
,, ,, UU	,,	5.0.0	,,	......		
,, ,, HDB nom.	,,	5.1.0	,,	......		
,, ,, V	,,	4.9.5	,,	......		
,, ,, Dove nom.	,,	4.9.0	,,	......		
,, ,, Sundries ...	,,	3.5.0	,,	5.4.0		
Assorted, HH	,,	nom.	,,	......		
,, CPH	,,	,,	,,	......		
,, GG..................	,,	,,	,,	......		
,, UU	,,	,,	,,	......		
Lastings, 30-yd	⅌ pc.	5.0.0	,,	9.5.0	0.0.5	
Crape Lastings, 30-yd nom	,,	2.7.5	,,	6.5.0		
Crape Lustres .... ,,	,	......	,,	......	0.2.0 per pol.	
Plain Lustres, Black.........	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.4.0		
Orleans—Figured, 30-yd ...	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.7.5		
Special Colors & Patterns	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.3.0		

METALS.		Quotations.		
		T.m.c.		*T.m.c.*
Japan Copper—Tiles, best	per picul	12.0.0	@	12.8.0
,, Ore.........................	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.8.0
Quicksilver—American in flasks of 75-lbs. net		63.0.0	,,	......
Tin Plates—Parson's.....	per box	3.7.0	,,	3.8.5
Other brands.....	,,	3.6.0	,,	3.7.0
Decorated	,,	5.0.0	,,	7.0.0
Steel, Plain	per picul	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Bamboo..	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Tin, Fong Hing	,,	29.2.5	,,	29.5.0
Fok Chok	,,	28.0.0	,,	28.7.5
Sok-kong and other brands	,,	28.0.0	,,	......
Pig Iron, Gartsherrie No. 1	per ton	19.5.0	,,	20.7.5
,, No. 3	,,	18.5.0	,,	19.0.0
Common brands........... ..	,,	16.7.5	,,	17.5.0
Iron Wire, Nos. 11 a 21	per picul	3.3.5	,,	3.4.0
,, ,, 14 a 25	,,	3.7.5	,,	3.8.0
,, ,, 18 a 25	,,	3.8.0	,,	3.8.5
Iron—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best	per picul	1.9.2½	,,	nom.
Staffordshire	,,	1.8.0	,,	......
Belgian, ordinary........................	,,	1.7.0	,,	......
,, Sobiers	,,	1.7.5	,,	1.7.7½
English—Bar.............................	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.9.0
Belgian ,, ...	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.7.0
Swedish ,, ...	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Lead—				
J.B and Enthoven................	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.0.7½
Other brands	,,	3.9.0	,,	3.9.5

SUNDRIES.		Quotations.		
		T.m.c.		*T.m.c.*
Sugar—				
White, Canton, No. 1	per picul	4.6.0	@	4.9.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.4.0	,,	4.5.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.2.0
White, Swatow, No. 1	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.2.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.6.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.3.0
Brown, Canton, Best.................	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.3.0
,, ,, Common......	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
,, Swatow, Best.................	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.5.0
,, ,, Common............	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
Pepper—Black	,,	16.5.0	,,	17.0.0
White	,,	26.0.0	,,	28.5.0
Rattans—Common	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.1.0
Best	,,	3.1.0	,,	4.0.0
Sapan Wood................................	per picul	2.7.0	,,	3.2.0
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.4.0
Timor	,,	5.0.0	,,	7.0.0
Malabar	,,	15.5.0	,,	18.0.0
Window Glass—				
Good assortments	per box	2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
Matches—				
Swedish Safety, Black Dip	per case	11.0.0	,,	17.0.0
Do. Red.....................	,,	12.0.0	,,	18.0.0
Paraffine	,,	14.0.0	,,	20.0.0
Japanese	,,	8.0.0	,,	12.0.0
Vienna Brilliant	p. 25 gross	13.0.0	,,	18.0.0
Kerosene—Devoe's	per case	1.2.2½	,,	1.2.3
Flint Stones	per picul	0.5.6	,,	0.6.6
Cotton—Shanghai, best............ ...	,,	10.6.0	,,	......
Compook ,, ...	,,	10.8.0	,,	......
Rice—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Chinkiang...................... ...	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.8.0
Hides—Cow	per picul	12.5.0	,,	......

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 15th September, 1887, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 208 to 213, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings ‡ ....Pcs.	4,045	120	26,870	640	885	35,844	760	14,470	...	...	...	15250	495	...	2990	12,000	180
T-Cloths, 32-in. .... ,,	...	200	3,030	110	...	2,825	3,410	1,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	7670
,, 36-in. .... ,,	240	...	50	...	60	1,080	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	630	...
White Shirtings .... ,,	1,050	160	4,766	659	200	14,238	550	7,719	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	1,550	430
Drills, English & Dutch ...... ,,	385	255	3,045	285	...	2,160	810	690	...	...	150	285	...	...	75	240	1950
,, American .... ,,	465	15	2,790	95	30	2,555	825	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	310	225
Jeans, English & Dutch ...... ,,	920	...	100	140	...	520	260	200	-	...	440	...	...	...	200	300	150
,, American .... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200	100
Sheetings, English .... ,,	220	...	765	130	60	3,970	910	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	520	100
,, American .... ,,	...	...	120	...	...	...	1,400	4,050	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	340	20
Dyed Shirtings .... ,,	...	...	2,075	50	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
,, ,, ,, Dyed ...... ,,	60	...	699	...	...	740	...	495	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	...
Damasks, Dyed .... ,,	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Chintzes .... ,,	180	...	1,884	...	60	888	170	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...
Printed T-Cloths .... ,,	120	...	1,320	...	50	2,400	280	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...
Printed Twills .... ,,	320	...	1,270	..	...	716	120	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Turkey Red Shirtings .... ,,	211	100	1,383	300	200	1,350	956	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	200	...
Velvets .... ,,	48	...	120	108	...	420	60	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Velveteens .... ,,	...	...	88	..	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs ....Doz.	...	...	1,500	240	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	600	...
Muslins ....Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	200	...
Dimities .... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Shirtings & T-Cloths... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay ....Pcls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, English .... ,,	...	...	...	...	546	744	240	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes ....Pcs.	102	18	270	48	72	408	102	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
Medium and Broad Cloths .. ,,	24	12	18[illegible]	118	36	714	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Camlets .... ,,	50	120	160	110	60	2,080	30	220	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200	20
Long Ells .... ,,	...	40	800	100	300	2,860	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Lastings .... ,,	40	80	140	20	116	3,910	130	540	...	...	40	...	...	...	246	260	...
,, Crape .... ,,	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians ... ,,	208	80	2,862	...	120	4,689	628	4,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	350	40
Lustres, Plain .... ,,	...	..	120	...	40	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Figured Orleans .... ,,	60	...	830	...	8	300	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Lustres, Crape .... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs ....Pcls.	61	...	156	...	...	276	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod .... ,,	483	84	...	151	231	1,033	336	966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	Total Deliveries.				Total Imports.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns, of 1st July, 1887.	
	As above.	June entries, For week.	For Year from 1st Jan., 1887.	Against last year same terms.	For the week.	June entries, For week.	For Year from 1st Jany. 1887.	Against last year same terms.	*At date Estimated.	Against 15th Sept., 1886.
Grey Shirtings † ....Pcs.	114,549	......	4,498,573	4,026,734	71,624	7,500	3,650,153	3,969,903	470.961	955,100
T-Cloths, 32-in. .... ,,	21,390	... ..	1,109,286	1,058,989	11,620	808	1,131,697	1,053,248	277.566	263,380
,, 36-in. .... ,,	2,360	......	112,461	107,231	2,760	1,410	269,863	251,575	119,096	117,800
White Shirtings .... ,,	32,072	......	1,219,802	1,135,099	32,754	2,500	1,182,727	1,212,097	217,821	387,770
Drills, English and Dutch ,,	10,330	......	275,913	234,777	3,355	......	250,262*	328,723	84,264	105,760
,, American .... ,,	9,095	......	304,673	406,425	......	......	383,150	464,170	104,899	86,950
Jeans, English and Dutch ,,	3,230	......	137,045	100,554	1,620	1,040	170,122	93,458	46,530	16,120
,, American .... ,,	600	......	28,650	14,250	......	......	25,600	8,500	8,250	1,890
Sheetings, English .... ,,	7,195	......	320,866	225,654	15,168	4,462	388,547	182,678	60,502	38,600
,, Am. .... ,,	5,930	......	944,906	1,099,135	38,150	......	1,016,266	943,649	120,455	118,960
Dyed Shirtings .... ,,	2,435	......	92,528	81,359	558	......	88,659	85,309	7,060	5,830
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White ,,	70	......	2,027	3,200	......	......	996	5,990	259	2,550
,, ,, ,, Dyed... ,,	2,044	......	48,509	36,640	2,049	......	19,371	39,193	......	15,580
Damasks, Dyed............ ,,	320	......	1,390	2,060	413	......	484	892	114	110
Chintzes............ ,,	4,414	......	201,579	179,862	2,887	1,844	219,003	283,813	47,735	60,600
Printed T-Cloths .... ,,	6,144	.....	133,222	78,017	......	1,526	160,562	60,762	98,914	59,660
Printed Twills .... ,,	3,960	......	77,117	62,640	2,013	......	39,653†	84,559	33,112	119,560
Turkey Red Shirtings...... ,,	6,730	......	272,066	239,731	1,160	2,850	195,826	237,261	91,660	145,130
Velvets .... ,,	996	... ..	29,608	30,475	540	......	25,608	34,345	18,286	20,520
Velveteens............ ,,	528	......	7,180	9,207	150	72	11,301	17,040	6,530	4,700
Handkerchiefs ....Doz.	3,645	......	171,258	134,868	3,936	2,362	347,461	263,616	207,211	519,000
Muslins ....Pcs.	2,400	......	188,167	156,034	......	......	115,346	199,566	33,535	106,700
Dimities............ ,,	......	......	2,200	1,908	......	......	631	519	3,305	3,430
Indian S'tings & T-Cloths ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,300	......	22,250	......
Cotton Yarn, Bombay......Pcls.	714	......	136 887	108,316	750	......	140,206	114,494	8,252	19,870
,, English...... ,,	1,698	......			972	1,458				
Spanish Stripes............Pcs.	1,446	... .	28,016	33,119	456	432	25,640	50,613	21,446	22,970
Medium and Broad Cloths ,,	1,142	......	15,961	19,521	29	200	22,418	27,257	24,107	19,270
Camlets .... ,,	3,250	......	92,057	76,996	1,646	2,420	100,923	84,588	34,372	20 300
Long Ells .... ,,	4,360	......	53,662	52,892	1,280	780	60,400	65,221	16,290	19,160
Lastings............ ,,	5,522	......	86,440	82,318	1,228	2,070	94,166	111,214	51,977	43,130
,, Crape .... ,,	160	.. ...	1,238	1,019	......	100	1,140	1,179	920	1,440
Cotton Lastings & Italians ,,	13,525	......	332,051	290,400	7,556	2,278	379,106	284,105	114,057	117,460
Lustres, Plain .... ,,	280	......	3,092	2,649	......	1,298	7,245	4,011	......	2,490
Figured Orleans .... ,,	1,428	......	34,012	45,613	......	1,080	37,821	62,475	39,992	41,390
Lustres, Crape .... ,,	......	......	3	3	......	......	......	......	1,920	......
Lead in Pigs ....Pcls	758	......	95,958	106,700	......	......	114,612	124,043	27,427	......
Iron—Nail Rod .... ,,	3,284	......	145,312	147.948	......	......	138,887	221,091	79,337	......

* Less 1,000 pieces entered in error last week. † Including 450 pieces omitted last week.

† Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Palinurus*, *Saghalien*, *Moyune*, *Bokhara*, *Neckar*, and *Glenogle*.

Import Cargoes declared this week: *Palamed*, and additionals ex *Prometheus*, *Ava*, *Laertes*, *Glenroy*, and *Khedive*.
do. do. (June entries) additionals ex *Glencoe*, and *Ravenna*.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 4½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 4⅝d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅜d. First Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅝d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅜d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 6⅛d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.57; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.69; 6 months' sight, 5.72. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 91¼. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27¼; Private Bills, 3 days, sight 27⅜. On Bombay—Telegrapic Transfers, Rs. 306¼; Calcutta, Rs. 306½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, T222.75. Silver Bars, T111.20 Mexican Dollars, T73.275. Copper Cash, 1,420. Native Interest, mace 1.2.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—One or two small lots have changed hands at 129% prem. and ex. 73. Shares are obtainable at the same rate.

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld.—Shares have been placed at £10.12.0.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—Business has been done to a fair extent at T102½. There are sellers at that rate.

Shanghai Gas Co.—A sale has been booked at T195. Shares are offering at the same rate.

North-China Insurance Co., Ld.—One or two lots have been sold at T260.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—Shares have changed hands at $365 and exchange 73. They are wanted.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—A sale took place on the 10th on private terms,—the rate is supposed to be $76½ for the 30th current. Cash shares have since been sold at $77 and exchange 73.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Shares have been sold at T148 and T150.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Sales have been made at T40.

Shanghai Waterworks' Co., Ld.—New shares have been placed at £8⅛ to £8½ and exchange 4/4½ to 4/4⅝.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	$125	$125	3.900,000.00	$8,228 50	30 June 86	* £1½	29 Aug. 87	129% prem.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ld.	54,700	£10	£10	£115,002.7.2	......	31 Mar. 87	* 3 %	13 Aug. 87	£10.12.0
Shipping.									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	T100	T100	......	T5,281.58	31 Mar. 87	‖ 2 %	9 July 87	T102½
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	60,000	£10	£10	......	£1,416.9.7	31 Dec. 86	† 5 %	20 July 87	T34
Shanghai Shipping Co...........	150	T1,000	T1,000	......	T282.10	30 June 87	* 5 %	11 July 87	T300 nominal.
China Shippers' Mutual S.N.Co.	50,000	£20	£13	£21,460.15.5	£3,807.12.7	31 Dec. 86	† 6 %	4 June 87	£10
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	T100	T100	T18,750.00	T3,765.75	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	12 July 87	T162
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	T500	T500	T17,500	T3,421.33	30 June 87	* 2 %	5 July 87	T315
Pootung Dock Co.	950	T100	T100	T1,900	T769.29	30 June 87	* 5 %	5 July 87	125
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	T100	T100	T57,000	T543.74	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	9 July 87	T195
Compagnie du Gaz	500	T100	T100	T17,967.07	T76 65	31 Dec. 86	* 5½ %	6 July 87	157
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited........................	24,000	$83.33	$25	$600,000.00	$245,240.04	30 Apl. 87	20 %	5 Sept. 86	$65
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.......	5,000	£200	£50	T205,075.06	T320,900.00	31 Dec. 86	T23.65	26 Apl. 87	T260
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	10,000	$250	$25	$614,000.00	$314,012.96	30 June 86	$6¼	2 Oct. 86	$79
Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion Ld.	8,000	£25	£25	T85,000.00	T159,858.28	31 Mar. 86	* 3½ %	21 July 87	T100
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$28,711.50	$110,771.29	31 Dec. 86	* 5 %	7 Apl. 87	$220
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	$188,000.00	$494,906.00	30 Sep. 86	† 10 %	11 Jan. 87	$73
Straits Insurance Co., Limited..	30,000	$100	$20	$200,000.00	$120,326.29	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	31 Dec. 86	$28½
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000.00	$328,567.46	31 Dec. 86	† $55 %	7 Mar. 87	$365
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	$100	$20	$612,500.00	$283,738.44	31 Dec. 86	† 30 %	3 Mar. 87	$77
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld..	20,000	$100	$20	......	$7,713.40	31 Dec. 86		First year	$18
Singapore Insurance Co., Ld....	28,846	$100	$20	......	$60,397.02	31 Dec. 86	4¼%	5 Apl. 87	$20
Wharfs.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,867	T100	T100	T87,589.75	T151.26	31 Dec. 86	* 4½%	1 Sept. 86	T162
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	T50	T50	T3,449.46	T308.81	31 Oct. 86	* 3½ %	20 Nov. 86	T23
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co..	2,300	T100	T100	T12,000	T1,463.22	31 Dec. 86	* 5 %	30 July 87	T109
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited...	17,000	$100	$100	......	......	.. ...	First year.		$147
Mining.									
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	$50	$50	......	‡T28,504.34	31 Dec. 86	None.		$7½
Sheridan Mining Co................	2,800	T100	T100	......	T9,863.95	31 Dec. 86	‖ T6	10 Sept. 87	T169
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.........	1,000	T200	T200	T9,300.65	......	31 Dec. 86	* 2 %	3 Aug. 87	T150
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	T100	T100	T2,000	T835.32	31 Dec. 86	* 2 %	17 Feb. 87	T40
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld..	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£1,765.10.9	31 Dec. 86	† 5 %	21 Apl. 87	£29
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., New Shares	1,200	£20	£5	......	......	......	5 %	21 Apl. 87	£8½
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	5,000	T50	T50	......	T1,961.41	31 Dec. 86	None.		T12
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ld.	6,000	T50	T50	......	T2,460.31	28 Feb. 86	T2¼	2 May 87	T27

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1882	T 60,000.00	T 60,000.00	T 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	T105 nom.
Do. 1883	T 45,000.00	T 45,000.00	T 100	7 %	Do.	T105 ,,
Do. 1885	T 30,000.00	T 30,000.00	T 100	7 %	Do.	T105 ,,
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	£ 272,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£105
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	30th June.	$520
Do. do. 1884 C	$1,594,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	$525
Do. do. 1885	$1,394,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	January.	$505 nom.
Do. do. 1886 E	S. T 767,200.00	T763,364.00	T 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	T270

* For half-year. ‖ For quarter year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.